

# The Cromwell Argus

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

No. 129, Vol. III.]

CROMWELL, OTAGO, N.Z.: TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1872.

[Price 6d.]

## Cromwell Advertisements



**DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.,**  
WHOLESALE  
AND  
RETAIL  
FAMILY GROCERS,  
AND  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

D. A. JOLLY & CO. desire to return thanks to the people of Cromwell and the surrounding districts for the liberal encouragement they have received since opening the above establishment; and as they intend devoting their attention exclusively to the Grocery and Wine and Spirit trade, they confidently hope, from their connection in Dunedin, to be able to place before the public a genuine class of goods, well and carefully selected, at prices that cannot fail to give general satisfaction. They would respectfully invite attention more especially to the following articles in stock:—

Teas of excellent flavor, in chests, half-chests, and boxes  
Coffees not to be surpassed in quality  
Cocoa and Chocolate of the best brands  
Sugar—crystals and crushed loaf  
Raisins—Muscatel, Sultana, and Elome  
Jams, Jellies, Pickles, and Sauces  
Bacon, Cheese, and Butter of prime quality  
Tobacco—Imperial Ruby Twist, Barrett's Twist, Old Sport, and Aromatic  
Oils—Salad, Castor, and Kerosene  
Candles of the best brands  
Soaps—Blue Mottled, Yellow, and Scented in bars and cakes, &c., &c.

### GRAIN.

Wakatip Oats, Wheat, and Chaff  
Islay Whisky—Arbog's and Long Jones'  
Hennessy's and Martell's Brandy, in bulk and case  
J.D.K.Z. Geneva  
Burnett's Old Tom  
Lemon Hart's Rum in bulk  
Porter—Blood's, Byass's, and Guinness's  
CORDIALS.  
Ginger Wine, Raspberry Vinegar, Peppermint, Lemon Syrup, &c., &c.  
Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla

Families waited on for orders, and goods delivered in all parts of the district at Cromwell prices.

### WAKATIP BREWERY.

**MESSRS SURMAN AND DAVIS**  
beg to inform the Public of Cromwell and the surrounding districts that, in order to meet the constantly increasing demand for their **ALES**, they have appointed Messrs D. A. JOLLY & Co. their AGENTS IN CROMWELL.

Messrs D. A. JOLLY and Co. will from this date be in a position to supply Wakatip Ale (of prime quality) in bulk or bottle, at prices that will defy competition.

Ale or Porter, 12s per doz.  
Queenstown, October 30, 1871.

**DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.,**

HAVING RECEIVED A NEW AND SELECT ASSORTMENT OF

## IRONMONGERY,

Beg to call public attention to the following:—

Blasting Powder and Fuse; Long and Short handle Shovels; Picks, Pick Handles, and Stucco Forks; Pannikins, Gold Dishes, Billies; Galvanised Iron Buckets; American Tubs, Buckets, and Brooms; Axes and Handles; Manila Rope for mining purposes; Drilling Hammers and Handles; White Lead; Castor Oil in bulk; Washing-boards; Brushware of every description; Nails; Canvas; Hose Pipes.—Contracts undertaken for supplying Mining Co.'s with Material of all kinds, on liberal terms. Free delivery

**DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.'s**  
**DEPOT FOR MINING TOOLS,**  
CROMWELL.

## Cromwell Advertisement

**I. HALLENSTEIN and Co.,**  
GENERAL IMPORTERS,

**CROMWELL, QUEENSTOWN, ARROWTOWN, & MELBOURNE.**

WE have much pleasure in calling the attention of the inhabitants generally to our Large Stock, as enumerated in this advertisement. It does not detail all the articles we keep, for to do so would be almost impossible. We have endeavoured to enumerate all the principal articles of each class; but every want necessary in a Mining, Agricultural, and Pastoral community can be supplied.

All our purchases being for cash, we thus possess an advantage that few are able to avail themselves of.

We therefore respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto bestowed, with the conviction that all orders entrusted to our care will be promptly executed, and the articles found to be of good value.

**Drapery.**—The attention of Ladies is respectfully directed to this Department. It will be found replete with all the latest novelties from the Melbourne markets, and arrangements have been made for regular shipments per each steamer.

Dresses, in silks, fancy and black; alpacas, challies, mohairs, winceys, muslins, prints, coburgs Shawls, all-wool plaids, French merinos, skirtings, jackets, &c.

Hosiery, gloves, handkerchiefs, laces, trimmings of all kinds

Ladies' and Children's Underclothing.—Our stock will be found the largest and best-assorted on the Gold-fields

Ladies' and Children's Hats, trimmed and untrimmed

Feathers, flowers, corsets, chignons, &c.

A large assortment of white and coloured flannels, serge and cricketing; calicoes and sheetings; and every other article required in the trade.

**Slop Department.**—Men's Suits, Paget and sac; boys' ditto, Leopold, Stanley, sac, and knickerbocker; Trousers and vests, all kinds

Trousers, in silk mixture, doeskin, tweed, cotton, Bedford cord, and moleskin

Shirts—white dress, regatta, Crimean, serge, Scotch twill, tweed, and jain

Pants and under-shirts, in flannel, lambswool, serge, merino, and cotton

Men's and boys' Hosiery, of all kinds

Hats—straw, merino, tweed, silk-stitched, felt, and plush, in all the latest shapes

Waterproof coats, overalls, leggings and sou'-westers; monkey jackets and pilot coats

All the above Goods are to our special order.

**Boots and Shoes.**—A splendid assortment, consisting of:

Ladies', girls', and children's boots, in kid, cashmere, morocco, and leather

Slippers—canvas, patent leather (plain and fur-trimmed), sheepskin, and carpet

Men's and boys' boots—elastic-side, Balmoral, Blucher, Wellington, half-Wellington, and riding boots; Colonial water-tights, made to our order in Melbourne

Gum boots—Hayward's North British and Liverpool; Hardy's nuggats.

**Carpets.**—In tapestry, felt, all-wool kideermminster, drugget; hearth-rugs.

**Matting.**—China and coir; oilcloth, door-mats.

**Ironmongery, Mining Tools, and Agricultural Implements.**—Anvils, axes, augers, adzes, balances, bells, bags, blacking, brushes (all kinds), baking-dishes, billies, braces and bits, black-lead, bellows, boilers, bedsteads, bolt blocks, candlesticks, chains (various), candle-moulds, colanders, compasses, chisels, coal-scuttles, scoop and vase; corkscrews, coffin furniture, cash-boxes, door-scrappers, drippers, egg-whisks, slice and cups; fuse, frying-pans, funnels, files, fenders and fire-irons, fish-hooks, gimblets, grindstones, graters, glue, gridirons, gold-blowers, dishes and sieves, grates, galls, guns, glue-pots, hammers (all kinds), hoes, jelly-moulds, knives, a large assortment; knives and forks, knife-boards, kettles, lanterns, locks, ladles, milk dishes, cans, strainers, sieves, and yokes; measuring tapes, mops, mallets, nails of every kind, pitch, picks, pumps, powder, pincers, piping, ploughs, quoits, quicksilver, rules, rope, resin, rivets, rasps, rakes, ship scrapers, sickles and bats, slop-pails, saws of all kinds, sieves, seaming twine, sponges, scoops, sheep-shears, saucepans, shovels and spades, spirit-levels, soldering-irons, solder, spokeshaves, shot, steel-yards, scales, screws, staples, stay-pans, teapots, trowels, tar, tanks, tubs, tuc-irons, vices, waiters, washing boards and powder, window furniture of all kinds, writing cases, zinc, &c., &c.

**Timber and Building Materials.**—Shelving, 12 and 14 inches wide; T. and G. lumber

T. and G. Scotch Flooring, 4, 3, 2, 1, 1/2 inch; beaded and plain match lining

Quartering, American hardwood, 3 x 1, 3 x 1 1/2, 3 x 2, 4 x 3, 4 x 6; mouldings, various sizes

Galvanised and painted iron, all sizes; rolled zinc, spouting, brackets, down-piping heads

Screws, nails, locks, hinges, and bolts: doors, glass, raised panel, and plain sashes, all sizes.

**Paints, Paperhangings, Oils.**—Paints of all kinds; white and red lead; black, green, blue, umhre, ochre, &c.; Oils—raw, boiled, colza, olive, turpentine, &c.; oak and copal varnish, asphaltum, oak-stain, knotting

Paperhangings—a large assortment of drawing-room, sitting-room, bed-room, hall, passage, and ceiling, various; borderings, all kinds.

**Tinware** of every description, a large assortment, all kinds.

**Kitchen Utensils.**—Stoves, boilers, saucepans, kettles, &c.

**Crockery.**—A large and well-assorted department.

**Lamps, Glassware, Kerosene, Lampware.**—large assortment.

**Furniture, Bedding, &c.**—Bedsteads: an assortment of French and stump double, single, and children's bedsteads and cots

Chairs: Ladies, Florence, Lincoln, Fillmore, dining, American wood, spring hair, rocking; easy-chairs, in hair, cane, and wood

Commodore, cheffoniers, children's high and low chairs, cane and wood; chests of drawers

Tables: round and square, dining, loo, and dressing, various

Washstands, in cedar and walnut; towel-horses, mahogany, cedar, turned and plain

Sofas, a large assortment, colonial made, with or without backs, pillows, and cushions

Mattresses: feather, hair, flock, fibre, any size; pillows and bolsters, do. do. do.

**Leather.**—Crap, kip, calf, kangaroo, &c., from the Tannery of Michaelis, Hallenstein, and Co

**Grindery.**—a large assortment.

**Tobacco and Cigars.**—Being direct importers of these goods, buyers can always depend on getting a first-class article.

Tobacco: fancy and aromatic, silver coil, Atlantic cable, old sport, navy, fives, sixes, tens, imperial ruby, gold bar; dark aromatic—tens, bashful lover, little sunshade, monster; Barrett's twist and cut tobaccos; snuff

Cigars: Trabucos, Havana, Princess', and Swiss.

**Stationery and Books.**—Account-books, all sizes and bindings; minute-books, bill-files, blotting-paper, memo. books, copying letter-books, copy and exercise books, date-cases, envelopes, all kinds and sizes; elastic bands, foolscap (plain and ruled), gum mucilage, ink of all kinds; inkstands, a large variety; letter balances, clips, and files; pass-books

Note and letter paper, white, blue, and mourning; pens of all kinds, pencils, playing-cards, pocket-books, purses, slates, albums, rulers, sealing-wax, tissue-paper, all colours; desks

Books: an assortment of family and pocket Bibles, church services, and prayer-books

Poetical Works of Byron, Moore, Scott, Burns, Milton, Cowper, Cook, Campbell, Longfellow

Gift books; dictionaries—French, Latin, German, and English; geographies, arithmetics.

**Fancy Goods.**—A large, choice, and varied assortment.

**Patent Medicines.**—Large assortment; also, a variety of Horse Medicines.

**Perfumery.**—"from every flower that breathes a fragrance."

**Saddlery.**—This department will be found very complete, as all goods are manufactured expressly for us by Alston, of Melbourne.

Bridles, with or without bits; a large assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's, double and single rein, Pelham and snaffle; all prices.

Curry-combs and brushes of all kinds; hobbles, various.

Saddles, ladies' and gentlemen's; demy, stock, green hide, and all over hogskin; various prices.

Saddle-cloths, kersey, felt; saddle-girths, leather, web; saddle straps, spurs of all kinds; valises, martingales and breastplates, various; stirrup leathers, ladies' slippers and stirrup leathers, cruppers, bits, burnisters, headstalls, ladies' worked saddle-cloths.

Spring cart harness complete, dray harness complete, leading sets complete.

Pack saddles, straps, needles, buckles, heavy knives.

Whips, a large variety; jockey whips, silver mounted, green hide; ladies' twigs, various kinds; buggy whips, cart whips, all sizes; stockwhips and handles, thongs of all kinds.

**Produce.**—Agents for Robertson and Hallenstein, Brunswick Flour Mills, Lake Wakatip—We have for sale their silk-dressed Flour, (equal to Adelaide); pollard, bran, oats, wheat, barley, chaff. Garden seeds in great variety.

**Sundries.**—Tents, tarpaulins, Manila rope, hose canvas, horse-covers, wheelbarrows, hose-directors, brushware, camp and colonial ovens, candles, lime, &c. &c. &c.

## Cromwell Advertisements



**SHAMROCK STORE,**  
CROMWELL.

**WILLIAM SHANLY & Co.,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION

MERCHANTS.

A large and varied assortment of

WINES, SPIRITS, AND GROCERIES.

Goods delivered in all parts of the district free of charge.



**THE CROMWELL BAKERY**

**J. SCOTT,**

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,

Melmore-street, Cromwell.

Families waited on for orders, and Bread regularly delivered in all parts of the district.

**VICTORIA STORE, CROMWELL.**

**I. WRIGHT,**

FAMILY GROCER.

—O—

Crockery, Glassware, Musical Instruments, Brushware, Stationery, Patent Medicines, Fancy Goods and Toys of every description, Paperhangings, Glass, Oils, Colours, Paint, Varnish, Glue, Cue Tips, &c. Thompson's Cement for Cue Tips, English & Colonial Newspapers and Magazines; Oats & Chaff.

**CROMWELL TIMBER & IRON YARD**  
LATE MR GRANT'S

**NEW ZEALAND & AMERICAN TIMBER YARD**

**JAMES TAYLOR,**

Carpenter and Builder, Ironmonger



&c., &c.,

Has FOR SALE all kinds of Building Material suitable for the district.

Estimates given for Buildings at the Lowest Prices compatible with Good Material and Workmanship.

Punctuality and attention to all orders may be relied on.

A Large Assortment of Paperhangings, Paints, Glass, FURNITURE—comprising Chairs, Tables, Washstands, Iron Bedsteads, &c.

Building Ironmongery, Carpenters' and Miners' Tools, Hemp, Wire, and Manila Rope,

SADDLERY, &c., cheap. 25

**Cromwell Veterinary Shoeing Forge**

Next door to Kidd's Cromwell Hotel.

**EDWARD LINDSAY,**

(Late of Clyde and Melbourne),

GENERAL BLACKSMITH, FARRIER, AND MACHINIST,

Begs to intimate to his customers and the general public that he has REMOVED to his NEW PREMISES, next to the Cromwell Hotel, Melbourne Terrace, where he will carry on every description of Blacksmith work and Farriery as heretofore.

E. LINDSAY begs to intimate to the Public generally that he has gone to the expense of getting a CAST-IRON BED FOR TURNING WHEELS on a new principle, being the first introduced up-country, which he will guarantee to give general satisfaction; also, that he has made a reduction in the price of Horse-shoeing.

LIGHT SHOES . . . 10s.  
DRAUGHT „ . . . 16s.

**EDWARD LINDSAY,**

Veterinary Shoeing Forge.

## Cromwell

**LADIES' SEMINARY,**  
Ennisclort-street.**MRS WILKINSON,**

Having opened the above-mentioned Establishment, trusts that by perseverance, and strict attention to her pupils, she may merit continued patronage.

The Course of Study comprises Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Plain and Ornamental Needlework; with oral lessons on the Globes, Geography, Grammar, and History. Accomplishments: Music, French, and Drawing.

BOARDERS TAKEN ON MODERATE TERMS.



CROMWELL.

**FREE TRADE BUTCHERY,**  
(Wholesale and Retail).**JAMES DAWKINS - PROPRIETOR.**

A supply of Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Hams, Bacon, &c., always on hand.

\* Meat delivered at Town Prices throughout the district.

BEEF, BY THE QUARTER, 3d per lb.

**CROMWELL BUTCHERY**  
(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL),**OWEN PIERCE - PROPRIETOR.**

A supply of Meat of all descriptions always on hand, and sold at the Lowest Prices.

Important to Hotelkeepers.

**C. NELSON & CO.** beg to intimate to the public of Cromwell and its environs that they have commenced business as Manufacturers of LEMONADE and GINGERBEER, in the new building in Ennisclort-street, at the rear of Mr Barry's residence.

A SODA-WATER MACHINE will shortly arrive from Dunedin, when C. N. & Co. will be in a position to execute orders in this particular line.

Orders promptly attended to, and Goods delivered in all parts of the district.

CIL. C. NELSON & CO.

**F. SANSON, SADDLER**  
AND  
HARNESS-MAKER,

Begs to inform the public that he is carrying on business at the Premises lately occupied by Mr Raven, in Cromwell, and trusts, by strict attention and moderate charges, to merit the public patronage.

Collars, Pack-saddles, and Harness of every description made on the premises.

Repairs done on the shortest notice.

**WILLIAM BARNES, JUNR.,**  
**FARRIER AND BLACKSMITH,**  
(Opposite Smitham's Kawarau Hotel).

**WILLIAM BARNES, Junr.,** desires to announce to the inhabitants of Cromwell and the surrounding District that he has commenced business as a

**BLACKSMITH & FARRIER,**  
in New Premises,  
situated opposite Smitham's Kawarau Hotel.

His long practical experience in all branches of the Business, combined with MODERATE CHARGES, will, he trusts, secure to him a fair share of public patronage.

Every Branch of the Business attended to.

**BARNES'S**  
**VETERINARY SHOEING FORGE,**  
CROMWELL.

NOTICE.

**POISON** for DOGS is laid on ARDCOUR STATION. **ALEX. McLEAN,**  
Manager.

NOTICE.

**POISON** for DOGS will be laid on MOUNT PISA STATION on and after this date. **I. LOUGHNAN.**  
Mount Pisa, May 12th 1872.—27tc

## Cromwell

**KAWARAU HOTEL,**  
CROMWELL.**WILLIAM SMITHAM.....PROPRIETOR.**

The best conducted and most comfortable Hotel in the District.

**A FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD ROOM,**  
With one of Alcock's best Tables.

N.B.—W. S. having erected a large range of Stabling, would intimate to Travellers that every care will be bestowed upon horses. An experienced groom in attendance.

**JUNCTION COMMERCIAL HOTEL,**  
CROMWELL.

**JOSEPH HARDING** begs to intimate that he has purchased from Mr G. W. GOODGER the above large and centrally-situated Hotel, and is now in a position to offer accommodation of a superior description to all who may favor him with their patronage.

His past experience in the WINE and SPIRIT trade, will he trusts, be a sufficient guarantee that the Spirits and Malt Liquors served will be as pure as on the day they left the vinery or the distillery.

The BEDROOMS, PRIVATE PARLORS, &c., are fitted up in the best style, and every attention will be paid to secure the comfort and convenience of visitors.

Large and Comfortable

**BILLIARD ROOM,**  
Fitted with one of Alcock's Tables.

Particular attention has been paid to the **STABLES** in connection with the Hotel, and the public may rely on Every Care being taken of their HORSES.

MEALS ready at ALL HOURS of the day.

**J. HARDING.**

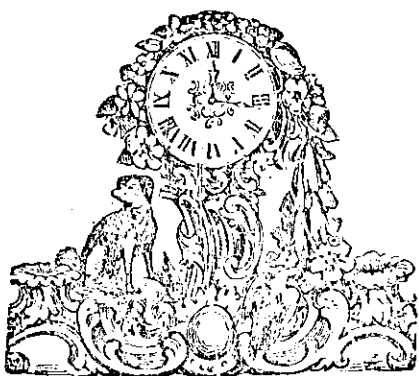
## DAGG'S

**CLUTHA HOTEL,**  
CROMWELL.

Best Accommodation for Visitors.

**PRETTY FAIR LIQUOR.**

**FIRST-CLASS STABLING.**

**P. SMITH,****WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,**  
CROMWELL,

(Adjoining Lindsay's Blacksmith's Shop).

**EDWARD MURRELL,**  
**WATCH, AND CLOCK MAKER,**  
FROM  
Mr J. HISLOP'S, Princess-st., Dunedin.

Begs respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Cromwell and the surrounding districts that he has commenced business in the above line in all its branches, and hopes by strict attention to business, and punctuality, to receive a share of public patronage.

All work guaranteed for twelve months. Lowest possible charges consistent with good Workmanship.

All kinds of Watches, Clocks, and Musical Boxes cleaned and repaired.—Jewellery made and repaired.—Pipes mounted. Just Received, Consignment of First-class Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery.

Observe the address 1—Adjoining Marns's Dance Hotel.

**MR H. W. SMYTHIES,**  
MINING SURVEYOR AND AGENT.

Legal Managership & REGISTRATION of Companies undertaken.

Office: Town Hall, Cromwell.

## Cromwell

## NOTICE.

**COALS! COALS!! COALS!!!**

The Cromwell Coal Works will in future be carried on by **NICHOLAS & MARTIN**, who have much pleasure in calling the attention of the Inhabitants of the Cromwell District to their new Seam of Coal, which is far superior to any hitherto obtained in the same Works, or in any other portion of the district. They therefore respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore bestowed, with the conviction that that patronage will be deserved.

All orders entrusted to us will be attended to at once, and on the shortest notice, as we intend to keep a good supply of coals at the Pit-mouth. Coals delivered anywhere, either in or out of the district; and lowest cartage prices charged.

20s. per ton at the Works.

32s. „ „ delivered.

We also wish to inform our constituents that an early settlement of all accounts due to us is highly desirable.

Note the address:

**NICHOLAS AND MARTIN,**  
Coal Works, Cromwell.

**KARL PRETSCH,**

**COACH & GENERAL PAINTER,**  
etc.,

Has now PAPERHANGINGS, PAINTS of every description, GLASS, and MOULDINGS, on Sale at Low Prices.

Contracts undertaken for General Painting, Decoration, and Sign Writing.

Buggies and Vehicles of every description painted in the best style.

Colours Prepared in any Shade required

Address: Next door but one to MARNIS'S BRIDGE HOTEL. CROMWELL.

**JUNCTION BAKERY,**  
CROMWELL.

**C. W. WRIGHT,**  
**BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER.**

Bread Delivered in all Parts of the District.

**JUST ARRIVED,—A Large Lot of**  
PAPERHANGINGS and FURNITURE;  
CHEFFONIERS, CHILDREN'S COTS, &c., &c.

**JAMES TAYLOR,**  
Cromwell Timber Yard.

**JOHN E. BEATTIE,** having been appointed

**RANGER OF MOUNT PISA STATION,**

Is prepared to

**YARD HORSES AND CATTLE**

On the shortest notice.

Terms moderate.

**A. W. ALLANBY,**

**BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR,**  
CROMWELL.

**THOMAS FOOTE,**

**TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,**  
MELMORE TERRACE,  
CROMWELL.

Ladies' Riding Habits made to order.

**CHARLES COLCLOUGH,**  
**SHAREBROKER, COMMISSION**  
AGENT,  
ARBITRATOR, AND ACCOUNTANT,  
CROMWELL.

Having arranged to devote my time exclusively to these occupations, business entrusted to my care will receive every attention.

**WILLIAM MACNAB,**  
ACCOUNTANT  
AND  
COMMISSION AGENT.

The Registration and Legal Managership of Mining Companies undertaken.

## Bannockburn

**STUART'S FERRY**  
KAWARAU RIVER.

Main crossing-place between Cromwell and the Nevis for Waggons, Drays, Horses, Foot passengers.

Children attending School, Free.

**THE FERRY HOTEL**

Has first-class accommodation for Travellers.

**BANNOCKBURN HOTEL & STORE,**  
DOCTOR'S FLAT, BANNOCKBURN,  
(On the Main Road to the Nevis).

GROCERIES, CLOTHING, BOOTS, and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES of all descriptions kept in Stock.

The Goods, being obtained DIRECT from Dunedin, are retailed at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

N.B.—Good Stabling, Horse Feed, &c.

The new Ferry being now OPEN FOR TRAVEL the Public are invited to cross the Kawarau River on the

**BEST PUNT IN THE PROVINCE** which is on the direct road to Bannockburn, the Nevis, and the Carrick Range Reefs.

**John Richards - Proprietor.**

**BANNOCKBURN TIMBER YARD**  
AND CARPENTER'S SHOP.

**JAMES TAYLOR,**

**CROMWELL TIMBER AND IRON YARD**  
Begs to inform the Residents of BANNOCKBURN, NEVIS, POTTERS, &c., that in order to meet increasing requirements of those districts has opened a Branch Establishment at Doctor's Flat, opposite Mr Richards' Store.

A good supply of TIMBER and IRON Building and Mining purposes always on hand.

Best Material and Workmanship Cheap for Cash.

**BANNOCKBURN COAL MERCHANTS,**  
**LOGAN & SCOTT,**  
COAL MERCHANTS,

Having obtained a lease of the above known Coal Works, beg to inform the residents at Bannockburn, Carrick Range, Dunedin, Kawarau Gorge, and throughout the district, that they are prepared to SUPPLY (in any quantity) COAL of excellent quality at 15s. per ton taken from the pit's mouth, or, delivered, 1s 9d per bag and upwards according to distance.

N.B.—Drays leave the Bannockburn, Cromwell twice a week. Loading and unloading back on reasonable terms.

**ALL NATIONS HOTEL**  
CARRICKTON.

**J. ALLEY** begs to inform the inhabitants of the Carrick Range and Bannockburn districts that the above hotel is now completed, and he will be happy to receive a visit from his numerous friends and acquaintances.

First-class Accommodation for Visitors.

Wines, Spirits, and Beers of the best quality.

**WILLIAM SUTHERLAND & CO.**  
(Late of Logantown),

**GENERAL BLACKSMITHS & FARRIERS**  
Beg to intimate to Mining Companies and the public generally that they have removed to CARRICKTOWN, next to McCormick's Carrick Range Hotel, where they hope, by strict attention to business, and reasonable charges, to receive a share of their patronage.

## Bannockburn

**CARRICK RANGE HOTEL,**  
QUARTZVILLE,  
(in the immediate vicinity of the Carrick Reefs.)

THOMAS HAZLETT - Proprietor.

Having purchased from Mr JOHN M'CORMICK the above well-known and centrally-situated Hotel, I am now in a position to offer first-class accommodation to all who may favour me with their patronage.

The Premises are fitted up and furnished on the most complete scale, regardless of expense, and the arrangements for the comfort of visitors and travellers are second to none in the district.

COMMODIOUS BILLIARD ROOM,  
fitted with one of Julius Paser's full-sized tables

An excellent SIX-STALLED STABLE on the premises, and a careful groom always in attendance.  
T. HAZLETT.

## Kawarau Gorge

## NOTICE.

ROBERT INGLIS begs to inform the inhabitants of Cromwell and surrounding districts that he has commenced business as a BUILDER AND CONTRACTOR.

All kinds of building completed with permanency and despatch. Plans, Specifications, and Estimates prepared for any design, at moderate charges.

In connection with the above, we are prepared to deliver to any part of the district some of Superior Quality, BRICKS in any quantity, and COAL, unequalled in any part of the district. By the supply of a good article, combined with moderate prices, we hope to earn a share of public patronage and support.

INGLIS & BINGE.

Orders addressed to Robert Inglis, or Charles Binge, Kawarau Gorge, will receive prompt attention.

A dray visits Cromwell daily. Back loading taken at moderate rates.

Gorge, 1st February, 1872.

## Bendigo

OSIAH MITCHINSON,  
Wholesale and Retail  
STOREKEEPER,  
WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,  
WAKEFIELD STORE,  
(Near Cromwell Quartz Co.'s Machine),  
BENDIGO.

GOODS DELIVERED  
At all parts of the Reefs.

BENDIGO POST OFFICE.

Interest at the rate of 12½ per cent charged on all accounts due over two months.

**MOUNT PISA HOTEL,**  
(Six Miles from Cromwell.)

On the road to Bendigo, Wanaka, Cardrona, &c.

DAVID TAGGART - Proprietor.

Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the best quality.

Good Accommodation for Travellers.

## Luggate

**ALBION HOTEL AND STORE,**  
LUGGATE,

Five miles from Cromwell, on the main road to Lake Wanaka.

H. MAIDMAN ..... Proprietor.

This well-known Hotel possesses every accommodation for the comfort and convenience of travellers.

Groceries, Clothing, Drapery, Ironmongery, and all other articles, constantly on hand, at the lowest prices.

GOOD STABLING.

N.E. - District Post Office.

## Wanaka

**WANAKA HOTEL, PEMBROKE.**

The above hotel, which is delightfully situated on the margin of the Wanaka Lake, offers to the tourist and pleasure-seeker advantages rarely to be met with.

The scenery in the neighbourhood is exceedingly picturesque; and on an island in the Lake there is excellent rabbit-shooting.

An excellent Four-stalled STABLE, and a PADDOCK, for horses.

THEODORE RUSSELL,  
Proprietor.

## Alexandra

**MANUHERIKIA BREWERY,**  
ALEXANDRA

THEYERS & BECK beg to announce that they are prepared to supply their SPARKLING XXXX ALES in any quantity.

Delivered free of cartage within twenty miles.

Orders left with

Mr THEYERS, Alexandra;

Mr C. P. BECK, Clyde;

Or at the BREWERY, will be promptly attended to.

THEYERS AND BECK,  
BREWERS,  
ALEXANDRA.

## Clyde

**MEDICAL HALL, CLYDE,**

M. MARSHALL,  
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,  
SUNDERLAND-ST., CLYDE.



Prescriptions carefully prepared.

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND NEWS VENDER.

Importer of English, Foreign, and Colonial Newspapers and Magazines.

Libraries and Magazine Clubs supplied at a small advance upon English prices.

## Nevis

I HAVE never seen so GREAT A VARIETY of GOODS, and of such SUPERIOR QUALITY, anywhere else as is now ON SALE at the  
BRITISH STORES, NEVIS.

## Queenstown

ROBERT BOYNE,  
GENERAL STOREKEEPER,  
AND NEWS AGENT,  
Queenstown, Lake Wakatipu.

A large stock of Groceries and other goods always on hand. Importer of English and Colonial Newspapers. Orders punctually attended to, and newspapers forwarded to any part of the district.

Agent for the CROMWELL ARGUS.

[A CARD.]

D. POWELL,  
AUCTIONEER, &c.

SALE ROOMS - BALLARAT-STREET,  
QUEENSTOWN.

OFFICE:

Ballarat-st. (opposite the Family Hotel)

## Arrowtown

R. PRITCHARD,  
Wholesale and Retail Storekeeper,  
WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,  
ARROWTOWN.

The largest and best-assorted stock of Wines, Spirits, Groceries, and Provisions in the district.

A well-assorted stock of Boots and Shoes, Drapery, &c.

Agent for T. ROBINSON & Co., Agricultural Implement Manufacturers, Dunedin & Melbourne.

**PRINTING**  
THE ART PRESERVATIVE OF ALL ARTS.

**CROMWELL ARGUS**

*General Printing Office,*

MELMORE TERRACE.

MATTHEWS & FENWICK,

MERCANTILE AND DECORATIVE  
PRINTERS,

EXECUTE ORDERS FOR

**PRINTING**

OF EVERY KIND

In the most modern styles of the Art.

BOOK AND PAMPHLET WORK,

Unsurpassed in the Colony.

PLAIN, ENAMELLED, } CARDS { COLORED, EMBOSSED,  
In endless variety of style.

ADMISSION TICKETS

For Bulls, Concerts, Lectures, Entertainments, Soirees, &c. &c.

BALL PROGRAMMES,

NEWEST STYLES.

Business & Invitation Circulars,

Printed in New and Elegant Type,

ON FINE POST OR FANCY NOTE PAPER.

MINING COMPANIES' SCRIPT,

(Superior to Lithographed)

ON BEST HAND-MADE PAPER.

POSTERS,

ANY SIZE,

BLACK OR COLOURED INKS.

ILLUMINATED SHOW-CARDS,

SUPERB DESIGNS,

In Coloured Inks or Gold Bronze.

Receipt and Delivery Books

Neatly printed and strongly bound.

Catalogues, Hand Bills, Programmes,

Labels, Memo's, Societies' Rules,

Bags and Wrapping Papers,

Prospectuses, Envelopes,

Ale & Porter Labels,

Circular Labels,

—AND—

EVERY OTHER KIND OF PRINTING.

**The Cromwell Argus**

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY TUESDAY AFTERNOON,

And delivered the same day,

BY SPECIAL MESSENGERS, THROUGHOUT THE DISTRICT.

SUBSCRIPTION:

SIX SHILLINGS A QUARTER.

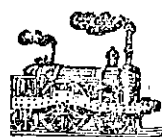
CASUAL ADVERTISEMENTS:

Each insertion under four, per inch..... 3/-  
On four or more insertions, a reduction of 25 %

STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS

On still more liberal terms.

## Dunedin Advertisements



**FRASER, WISHART, & CO.,**  
RAILWAY FOUNDRY,  
GREAT KING STREET, DUNEDIN.

All kinds of Castings in Iron and Brass:

Stampers; Quartz-Crushing Machinery

Cast Iron Sluice and Ripple Plates

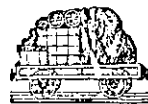
Overshot, Breast, & Undershot Water-wheels

Steam Engines made and repaired.

Castings supplied for all kinds of Reaping, Threshing, and Horse-power Machines.

Furnace Bars; Fire-proof Doors & Safes. [170]

OTAGO FOUNDRY



[Established 1859.]

WILLIAM WILSON,

ENGINEER, BOILER-MAKER

IRON FOUNDER, & BLACKSMITH,

Cumberland-street,

DUNEDIN.

Castings in Brass or Iron.

Steam Engines and Boilers made and repaired.

Overshot and Breast Water-wheels of Iron and Wood.

Quartz-crushing Machinery.

Pumping and Winding Gear.

Cast-iron Sluice and Ripple Plates.

Sheet-iron Hopper-plates punched to any size.

Gold-dredging Spoons.

Machinery for Flour, Oatmeal, and Barley Mills

Reaping, Threshing, and Horse-power Machines made and repaired.

Fire-proof doors and safes.

Price's Flax-dressing Machines made. 124

**IMPERIAL HOTEL,**  
PRINCES-STREET SOUTH,  
DUNEDIN.

Having taken the above hotel, I beg to intimate to my old friends and the public generally that I am prepared to offer the best accommodation to Boarders, private families, and Travellers, at Moderate Charges.

Very superior accommodation for Wedding Parties, &c.

FIRST-CLASS STABLING.—Horses, Buggies, and Carriages on hire.

165 W. H. HAYDON.

**WANTED KNOWN,**  
SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES,  
PRICES REDUCED.

M. A. ALDRICH,  
Princes-street, Dunedin.

Established Twenty Years.

**GEORGE MATTHEWS,**  
NURSERYMAN,

SEEDSMAN, AND SEED-GROWER,

MURRAY PLACE, DUNEDIN,

Begs to intimate that he has constantly on hand

Agricultural and Garden Seeds

Fruit, Forest, and Ornamental Trees in season

Garden Tools

Pruning Gloves

Flower Pots, &c. &c.

**WHEELER'S ADVERTISING AGENCY.**

R. T. WHEELER,

COLLECTOR,

Advertising and General Commission Agent,

STAFFORD-STREET, DUNEDIN.

Agent for the CROMWELL ARGUS.

**CROMWELL PUBLIC LIBRARY.**

The Reading-room is open to Subscribers on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

The Library contains an extensive variety of Books in every department of literature; and about £50 worth of New Works is expected to arrive shortly from Great Britain.

All the Provincial Newspapers, and a number of English Papers and Periodicals, are regularly received for the use of Subscribers.

Annual Subscription, £1 1s; Half-Yearly, 12s 6d; Quarterly, 7s 6d.



## MUNICIPALITY OF CROMWELL.

ALL RATEPAYERS that do not pay their rates to the Town Clerk on or before FRIDAY the 1st of April instant, will be proceeded against without further notice. By Order

H. W. SMYTHIES,  
Town Clerk and Collector.

Cromwell, April 8, 1872.

## CROMWELL PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Applications for the post of LIBRARIAN (vacant by the resignation of Mr G. Jenour) will be received by the Secretary up to the date of next Committee Meeting, viz., 14th MAY. Salary, £10 per annum.

J. G. BALLARD, Hon. Sec.

H. A. R. D. I. N. G.,  
(formerly Cook at the Commercial Hotel, Cromwell.)

Begs to inform visitors to Carrickton that he has taken the Restaurant in connection with the Reefers Arms Hotel, where they may rely upon getting a GOOD LUNCHEON at any hour of the day.

There is a first-class four-stalled STABLE attached to the Hotel.

## TO WHEELWRIGHTS &amp; BLACKSMITHS.

## A FIRST-CLASS OPENING.

FOR SALE, with immediate possession, a substantial BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, now doing a good business; together with the whole of the Stock-in-Trade and Tools.

The reason for the disposal of the above Property is that the Proprietor intends to leave Otago.

For particulars, apply on the premises to  
WILLIAM BARNES, JUNR.,  
t.c. Blacksmith, Cromwell.

## FOR SALE,

A ONESIXTH SHARE in the EX-CELSIOR SLUICING CLAIM, at Quartz Reef Point, and in Licensed WATER RACES, carrying ten horses, leading from Four-mile Creek and Flood's Creek; together with a Hut, a lot of Mining Tools, &c. Apply to  
29 Mr JENOUR, Cromwell.

## SHARES FOR SALE.

- 100 Shares in the HEART OF OAK COMPANY, Registered.
- 1-24th Interest in the ADAMS' GULLY QUARTZ CLAIM.
- 1-14th Interest in the GOLDEN GATE CLAIM.
- 100 Shares in the ROBERT BURNS COMPANY, Registered.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. SMYTHIES,  
Sharebroker, Cromwell.

J. C. CHAPPLE,  
AUCTIONEER.

Any orders for Sales in the Cromwell District may be left at the ARGUS Office, and will meet with prompt attention.

## VICTORIA FIRE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,200,000.

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,

AGENTS,

CROMWELL.

89

WE have now opened out our Autumn and Winter Stock of

DRAPERY, CLOTHING, BOOTS, &c.;

also, full supplies in every department. For particulars, see our general advertisement on the first page.

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.

## NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, beg to inform the inhabitants of the Cromwell, Alexandra, and Clyde districts that we have appointed

I. Hallenstein and Co., Cromwell,

As our only AGENTS for the sale of our GRINDERS

FLOUR, BRAN, AND POLLARD.

We guarantee all Flour branded with our name, and obtained through the above agents.

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,

Cromwell.

1872

## ATHENAEUM HALL.

## THE FIRST

## POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT

## OF THE SEASON

Will take place on the

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY,

FRIDAY, MAY 21.

WANTED.—TWO MEN to Quarry 300 or 400 Yards of STONE.

Apply at once to R. KIDD,  
Cromwell Hotel.

TENDERS are invited for CONVEYING FIFTY TONS of QUARTZ from the JOHN BULL COMPANY'S CLAIM to the Royal Standard Machine. Tenders to be sent in not later than SATURDAY, 4th inst., at two p.m., to W. TALBOYS, London House.

## NOTICE.

THE Charge for Crushing at the Royal Standard Company's Machine will be as under from this date, subject to certain alterations:—

|                          |               |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| For 10 tons to 20 .....  | 30s. per ton. |
| For 20 tons to 30 .....  | 25s. per ton. |
| For 30 tons to 40 .....  | 20s. per ton. |
| For 40 tons to 50 .....  | 18s. per ton. |
| For 50 tons to 100 ..... | 16s. per ton. |
| For 100 and over .....   | 14s. per ton. |

GEO. JENOUR,

Cromwell, April 29.

Legal Manager.

## CROMWELL POST OFFICE.

## MAILS CLOSE.

For Clyde, Dunedin, and intervening offices, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 p.m.

For Dunedin, via Teviot, Tuapeka, and Tokomairiro, every Tuesday, at 3 p.m.

For Kawarau Gorge, Edwards's, Morven Ferry, Arrowtown, Frankton, and Queenstown, every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 9 p.m.

For Rocky Point, Langate, Bendigo, Aliberton, and Cardrona, every Tuesday, at 9 p.m.

For Bannockburn and Nevis, every alternate Monday, at 9 a.m.

For money orders and registered letters, not later than 2.30 p.m.

## MAILS ARRIVE:

From Dunedin, Clyde, and intervening offices, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 a.m.

From Dunedin, via Tokomairiro, Tuapeka, and Teviot, every Friday, at 9 a.m.

From Queenstown, Frankton, Arrowtown, Morven Ferry, Edwards's, and Kawarau Gorge, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 p.m.

From Cardrona, Aliberton, Langate, Bendigo, Rocky Point, every Thursday, at 3 p.m.

From Nevis and Bannockburn, every alternate Wednesday, at 11 a.m.

J. G. BALLARD,

Postmaster.

## BIETH.

On the 29th April, at the Grove Farm, near Cromwell, the wife of Mr JOHN TOWAN, of a daughter.

Cromwell Argus,

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

## CROMWELL: TUESDAY, APRIL 30.

ONE of the valedictory acts of the Provincial Council, it is suggested, should be the endowment of Municipal Institutions. As to the nature of such endowment, we do not profess to offer an opinion,—save the passing one that it is extremely improbable that General Government revenue will be allowed to be dealt with even by so august a body as our own Provincial Council.

We will not offer any opinion as to the advantages that will result from Mr FISH's Conference; but may state that it is not at all likely our Corporations will benefit by the self-denial of Mr FISH and his Councilors. The Province is divided, as is well known, not only into municipalities, but into districts. In districts, one or more municipalities may exist; and should such district boundaries be perpetuated, perchance in some cases half a dozen such institutions may struggle into life. Connected with our districts, and not with our municipalities, are our country hospitals; one such institution sufficing, when centrally situated, for the wants of each district. The claims for the relief and skillful treatment of the sick cannot be ignored by any community possessing such a large migratory element as our own. Hence we find that Otago and Westland spend more money per head for this purpose than any other Province. Otago, with a diminished population, finds that she is unable to contribute such monetary grants as she hitherto

has made. Our readers well know that the Government aid to country hospitals has lately been decreased one half: where forty shillings previously were given twenty shillings are now promised. We use the word "promised," as it appears to us highly problematical whether the aid expected will ever be obtained. The past dealings of the Government in no wise tend to make us confident of such being the case. If Municipal Institutions require permanent revenue or landed estates for their maintenance, it appears to us indispensable that our hospitals should either belong to such endowed municipalities, or have endowments of their own. From our landed estate in Otago, we have taken care to provide for school, university, and in some cases religious instruction. One hundred thousand acres of valuable land have been reserved for the endowment of the Otago University in the Te Anau country; while for a multitude of purposes, from Onehunga to Invercargill, similar reserves of a lesser extent have been made. It is as much a public duty to provide for the indigent sick as to see that our children are taught the elements of general and useful knowledge. By the collapse of Provincial revenue, our country hospitals are placed in difficult monetary straits; Queenstown, Tuapeka, and Clyde are similarly situated. The public are called on to make good the defalcation of the Government; private charity making good what the Government had led us to expect as a right.

If it had been foreseen, and it most certainly should have been, that the aid to hospitals could not be maintained, the public should have been warned of the fact,—or provision made by the Government in another way. Country hospitals cannot be allowed to collapse, and unless some public provision for their support be made, we fear the strain on the purses of the charitable will be found to be severe. At the public meeting held in Cromwell on Friday last to consider what steps should be taken to relieve the Clyde District Hospital from its monetary difficulties, it was proposed that the following resolution should be sent to the Mayors of Clyde, Cromwell, and Alexandra, for their consideration and advocacy at the Mayor's Conference to be held in Dunedin:—

"That at the meeting of the Mayors of the various Municipalities to be held in Dunedin next week, the Mayors of Cromwell, Clyde, and Alexandra be requested to consider the expediency of obtaining a permanent maintenance or endowment for country hospitals in connection with the endowment of municipal institutions."

We imagine, such a proposition will commend itself to all; and as the control of the Provincial Government over the waste lands of the Province will sooner or later pass away, we see no time more fitting than the present to ask for such a provision being made. Of the justice of such a demand there can be no doubt. We do not ask for anything that the Provincial Government cannot give,—only that certain lands may be devoted to such purposes. In many towns there are large public reserves made,—larger than the present state of the Colony demands. It is surely not too much to ask that individuals occupying such reserves with or without license should be compelled to pay rent for the privileges of occupancy. One of the great wants of our district is commutation; the revenue derived from such purposes of public utility could not, we imagine, be better employed than in helping to maintain our hospital institutions. Such endowments may be, perchance, of small yearly value at first; but it will be no patent that their value and rental will yearly increase, and form in the future a large element in that noble endowment of Public Charities the Anglo-Saxon population delight to found and perpetuate.

Mr James Brogden, the railway contractor, arrived here from Queenstown in company with Mr D. Powell, on Sunday night, and left for Clyde, en route for Dunedin, at three o'clock yesterday morning.

Our local representative, Mr Hickey, M.P.C., was solicited to give an account of his past stewardship when Mr Shepherd addressed the inhabitants of Cromwell last Tuesday. An exit from our town by the Dunedin coach presented, however, more attractive features than facing neglected constituents; and as our representative remarked that he had nothing to say, (and we knew he was powerless to perform if he promised,) and declared that he considered we wanted nothing, it may be considered his absence was dictated only by the respect he had for the time and patience of his supporters. We trust those gentlemen who are responsible for his return will take this view of the case, and will not consider any other reason can be given for his reluctance to address them. Local representatives sometimes find it a tedious and protracted journey from Dunedin to their homes. We trust they are never influenced by mileage considerations to choose the longer road.

We have received a letter from Mr A. Fredric, of Queenstown, the fac-simile of the printed in the columns of our Dunstan contemporary. It is stated that "a portion of the contract of the Arthur's Point road from Queenstown has been sub-let to a party of Chinese. We do not understand any reason whatever why this should be regarded as "contrary to the intentions of the Minister of Public Works." Chinese cannot be prevented from cooking, making roads, or growing cabbages; and if they are in our midst we do not expect to see legislative enactments made prohibiting their employment. Their importation for such a purpose is another question.

The public will doubtless be glad to hear that the Carrick Range Water Supply Company have arranged with Mr Wilson, the District Surveyor, to lay off a portion of the Carrick Range, and check the levels already taken. Only wanted such a step being taken to confirm the confidence of the public in the bona fides of the undertaking.

There is but little of importance in this week regarding the Carrick Range. A cleaning-up for the Star of the East was expected to have been finished on Saturday, but a temporary stoppage of the battery was necessitated in consequence of the water becoming so turbid as to be no longer fit for use on the tables. The result of the crushing will probably be known to-day. The Elizabeth battery has been working steadily for the past three weeks, and the manager expects to wash up on Saturday next. This company is sinking a shaft to connect with the long tunnel driven some months since. This work will be finished in the course of a few days, and the mine will afterwards be worked from below,—thus enabling the company to get out a large quantity of stone at comparatively small expense. The Royal Standard Company's enlarged battery is now ready for crushing, and prospectors will be glad to hear that a reduced scale of charges has been adopted. The rates now charged for crushing at this machine are advertised in another part of our present issue. Mr R. Reid has taken the management of the company's plant and claim, as well as of the New Royal Standard mine. We believe the Standard Company has undertaken the construction of a dray-track to connect the Pigeon road with the battery at Quartzville. It is intended to re-ump the onlay by imposing extra charge upon every ton of quartz brought to the machine from the right-hand branch Smith's Gully and head of Pipeclay. The John Bull will send down fifty tons for crushing; and the road is completed.

The dredge belonging to Messrs Good and party, which was brought up from Teviot to the Kawarau junction last winter, and lay for many months at anchor a short distance below the Bridge, was lately kedged a few hundred yards up the Kawarau, and is now at work prospecting the river-bottom above the site of the old ferry. Five men are engaged in working her, and they seem thoroughly "up" to the business. But we are sorry to hear that they have not yet struck the gravel, the deposit tailings being many feet in depth, and the rapidity of the current, which fills up the excavations almost as soon as made, seriously impedes their progress.

The Wakatipu Provincial election resulted in the return of Mr Alexander James, Mr B. Hallenstein. The number of votes recorded for the several candidates were—Mr 169; Hallenstein, 122; Manders, 118; Mr 68; Tyree (James), 68.

By the removal of Mr Bews, C.E., from Cromwell to Invercargill, we have only one agent J.P. in our midst: we allude, of course, to his Worship the Mayor. Private and public business, however, frequently necessitates absence. We feel that it is expedient and J.P. should be created who will be a resident in Cromwell; so that when his services are necessary in the absence of the Mayor, public business may not be delayed.

Dealers in kerosene are perhaps not generally aware of the provisions of the Kerosene Paraffin Oils Ordinance, 1862. Section 1 of the Ordinance provides that "No person being a dealer in kerosene shall have or keep at any time more than 60 gallons of kerosene or paraffin in any house, storehouse, warehouse, cellar, yard, wharf, or any other building place occupied by him." Two charges under this Act were recently heard in the Magistrate's Court, Dunedin. In each case a penalty was inflicted, and the surplus quantities of kerosene oil,—in one case 128 gallons, and in the other 136 gallons,—were ordered to be forfeited to the act leaving the Magistrate no alternative but that of forfeiture in the matter. It may be mentioned that any one not a dealer is allowed to have more than ten gallons on his premises.

The Daily Times of the 25th inst. contains the following:—A case of more than ordinary importance, as affecting the powers vested by the Superintendent to cancel leases of Goldfields, and also as to the validity of the act leaving the Magistrate no alternative but that of forfeiture in the matter. It may be mentioned that any one not a dealer is allowed to have more than ten gallons on his premises. The Daily Times of the 25th inst. contains the following:—A case of more than ordinary importance, as affecting the powers vested by the Superintendent to cancel leases of Goldfields, and also as to the validity of the act leaving the Magistrate no alternative but that of forfeiture in the matter. It may be mentioned that any one not a dealer is allowed to have more than ten gallons on his premises.

## DUNSTAN DISTRICT HOSPITAL.

## LOCAL COMMITTEE FOR CROMWELL.

In consequence of Mr Shepherd's meeting being held on Tuesday evening, the public meeting advertised to take place in connection with the Hospital on that date was postponed till Thursday night. Notwithstanding the praiseworthy persistency displayed by our juvenile fellowman in announcing the object of the meeting and the time and place appointed for holding it, the attendance, we regret to say, was in a numerical point of view far from being commensurate with the importance of the purpose for which the citizens were called together. However, those who did attend appeared to be animated by the true spirit of philanthropy, and the earnestness with which they discussed the present aspect of affairs in connection with the Hospital, and the best means of grappling with the difficulty, showed that there are at least a dozen men in Cromwell who take a lively interest in providing for the exigencies of sickness and accidental injury so frequently arising in our midst.

Mr R. R. BAIRD, who was unanimously voted to the chair, briefly explained the object of the meeting, and invited free discussion upon it. He read a letter addressed to Mr Preshaw by the Secretary to Hospital Committee, pointing out the necessities of the institution, and requesting that a special effort should be made in Cromwell in raising funds to meet current expenses.

Mr PRESHAW read, for the information of the meeting, extracts from the Hospital Committee's Reports for 1870 and 1871. From the former report it appeared that during 1870 the number of patients admitted to the Hospital from Cromwell was 27; the contributions from this district for the same period amounting to £117 16s. 11d. The report for 1871 showed that subsequent to the reduction of Government subsidy from £2 to £1, an annual saving of £330 had been effected in the expenditure; and that the liabilities at date of last report amounted to upwards of £600. Last year 15 patients were admitted from Cromwell, and the average daily cost was 7s. 7d. The average amount received from 103 patients treated during the year was only 10s. each, notwithstanding that no less than 90 had been discharged as convalescent during the same period.

Mr SHERRIN stated, as a hopeful feature in connection with the present prospects of the Hospital, that the Secretary had informed him the receipts for the past two months more than balanced the expenditure for the same term.

The CHAIRMAN thought that a good deal more than the average above mentioned should be repaid to the Hospital funds by patients who left convalescent. In the event of a Local Committee being appointed, it would be well for that body to nominate a sub-committee whose duty it should be to make strict enquiry into the circumstances of persons applying for relief.

It was moved by Mr DAGG, seconded by Mr J. WRIGHT, and unanimously resolved—"That it is desirable to appoint a Local Committee in connection with the Dunstan District Hospital."

It was agreed that such Committee should consist of twelve members—five for Cromwell proper, three for Bannockburn and Carrick Range, two for Kawarau Gorge, and two for Bendigo.

The following gentlemen were then chosen to represent the several localities specified:—

CROMWELL: Messrs Preshaw, Jolly, Baird, Taylor, and Colclough.

BANNOCKBURN AND CARRICK RANGE: Messrs Marshall, Sherrin, and R. Scott.

KAWARAU GORGE: Messrs Barrows and Tait.

BENDIGO: Messrs Heblen and Hawkes.

The business of the meeting being concluded, a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman; after which there was a

## MEETING OF COMMITTEE.

Present—Messrs Preshaw, Jolly, Sherrin, Baird, and Colclough.

Mr Baird was elected Chairman of Committee; Mr Preshaw, hon. Treasurer; and Mr Colclough, hon. Secretary.

Mr SHERRIN proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr Colclough, and unanimously adopted:—"That at the meeting of the Mayors of the various Municipalities to be held in Dunedin next week, the Mayors of Cromwell, Clyde, and Alexandra be requested to consider the expediency of obtaining a permanent endowment for country hospitals in connection with the endowment of municipal institutions."

It was resolved to hold a meeting of committee on Saturday next, 4th May; and the Secretary was requested to write to those members not present, informing them of their election and the date of next meeting.

The Long Tunnel Gold Mining Company, Wallulla, has paid £100,000 a year in dividends for the past two years.

At Inglewood a lucky hatter has found a nugget weighing 179 ozs. 14 dwts., two feet below the surface of the ground.

[Advertisement.]—Having purchased for cash, and personally selected One Thousand Pounds worth of Autumn and Winter Drapery, Clothing, Boots, &c., we feel much pleasure in announcing to our numerous customers and other residents in the district that the same will be added to our present large stock and be open for inspection this week. We can therefore safely assure constituents that we have the largest and choicest stock of Seasonable Goods on the Gold-fields; but don't take our word for it: come and judge for yourselves.—I. Hallenstein & Co.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

## DUNEDIN,

TUESDAY, 9 A.M.

Mr James Smith, of Melbourne, editor of the *Australasian*, and a gentleman of high literary attainments, delivered an able lecture on Spiritualism on Sunday evening, in the Masonic Hall, to a large audience.

Haselmayer gave his first entertainment on Saturday night. The Masonic Hall was crowded, and hundreds of people were unable to gain admittance.

Thursday, the 9th of May, by General Government proclamation, has been appointed a day of thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales.

The crushing of the Moanataiari Company (Thames) for the week ending 26th inst., resulted in a yield of 1000 ounces of gold.

## BENDIGO.

(From our own Correspondent.)

April 23, 1872.

The fall of snow anticipated in my last communication duly took place; but it is rapidly disappearing. The supply of water is still very short, but the Cromwell and Colclough mills have fortunately enough for present wants, and are busily engaged in crushing. The former Company had a washing up last week, and the result was, I believe, about 280 ounces from 184 tons of stone put through. This lot was taken exclusively from the 100 feet level,—proving that such a contingency as exhaustion need not enter into the calculation of the owners of this mine for, at any rate, many years to come.

The tables of the Colclough mill are looking well, and the long-deferred and anxious hopes of this Company of obtaining a good "cake" seem at last likely to be realised. The manager reports being greatly troubled with an increase of water in the workings, but intends, if possible, to shortly begin the very necessary work of driving a tunnel from the mill-level to drain the ground. When this is accomplished, the Company may reasonably hope to be gladdened with those pleasing results of successful quartz-mining, dividends.

The long-neglected Aurora is getting another trial, and I think with a very fair show of success. Messrs Mitchinson, Perriam, M'Morran, and several working miners, have engaged in the speculation, and having secured the property on favourable terms, will, I trust, meet with a due reward. If the lethargic proprietors of the Alta were to follow the above good example, hopes might be entertained that "them good old daze," as Josh Billings has it, might again be experienced on Bendigo.

The "deep lead" has, I am sorry to say, collapsed, Anderson and party having found apparently that, if a lead exists, it consists of only a succession of patches; and as the said patches seem to be like "angel's visits,—few and far between," and poor withal, they have declined further prospecting, and the development of any hidden wealth supposed to exist must be left to that mysterious individual, the "coming man."

Our quiet community was startled last Saturday night or Sunday morning by a conflagration, lighting up the surrounding hills very brilliantly for a short space. It was at first supposed to be the residence of Mr Barnes and family, and a deal of commiseration was expressed for his supposed mishap. But, luckily for him, such was not the case; it was found to be the hut, &c., of a miner, Mr F. McDonald, who is working and residing on Logan's reef, having the said hut and furniture under protection. Public opinion tends to a suspicion of foul play; but in the absence of tangible proof, the elucidation of the mystery of the combustion and total destruction of an uninhabited tenement must be left to time, in the hope that, as in a very recent instance, "murder will out." It is certainly an unpleasant reflection that in so small a community as ours, there may be supposed to exist any person with such truly diabolical instincts as might lead to the commission of incendiarism to revenge a fancied wrong.

Under the heading of "good news for immigrants," I might mention that we are being supplied with meat and bread at less than cost price. "A whole sheep and a four-pound loaf for five shillings," was Mr Mitchinson's announcement to the public of Bendigo last Saturday, he having opened a butcher's shop in addition to his general store. Opposition being the life of trade, our two other local *Carnifices* immediately made a corresponding reduction in their wares; and, further, we have the welcome information that a considerable fall will take place in the price of everything constituting a miner's requirements. But I cannot help thinking, with the frogs in the fable, that what is fun to us

may be death to them. John Chinaman appears to relish the competition amazingly, and is enjoying a considerable "blow out" in consequence; to such an extent, I am informed, was the gorging carried in one instance, that poor John could not emerge from his hut on Monday without (as was the case at the funeral of Daniel Lambert, the fat man of happy memory) taking out the front of his habitation. I hope no serious results will follow the unwonted blessing of cheap living.

An interesting relic of our Maori predecessors in this valley was found by two young men, searching for eggs in a cave at the back of Wakefield. After crawling some distance through the narrow aperture, the cavern suddenly widened out to a good size, and standing against the side they found a Maori paddle. It is neatly finished, is in an excellent state of preservation, and appears to be made of kauri pine; and, as I am not aware that any of the wood grows in this Island, a wide field for conjecture is opened as to how it may have got into the locality in which it was found. Possibly further research may reveal the remains of its grim owner. I have occasionally seen *pounamus* and other stone implements turned up in the auriferous drifts of Bendigo Gully, indicating the district as being an ancient *habitat* of the Maori and the moa.

## DUNEDIN NOTES.

By O. P. Q.

Professor Shand delivered an able lecture on Friday evening, the 19th inst., in the North Dunedin Presbyterian Church, in aid of the building fund of that comfortable little place of worship, the subject being "Spectrum Analysis." The electric light was brought into requisition by the lecturer to illustrate many of the wondrous properties of light; and some beautiful effects were produced on a screen placed against the wall by the burning of various metals, each preparation reflecting its own peculiar colour on the screen. By this means all the colours of the rainbow were produced, first in succession, and then together as they appear in the rainbow. As they shone on the screen in the darkened church, the colours presented a very beautiful appearance, and the exhibition was received with marked applause. Here praise of the lecture must end, for the Professor's delivery of the paper he had prepared was of the driest nature, and devoid of any pretensions to elocution. The Rev. Dr Copland, the pastor of the Church, occupied the chair.

The unsightly *debris* of blackened and charred remains which have for such a length of time marked the scene of the last Princess-street fire, has at length been cleared away. A handsome new shop is being erected by Mr Reichelt, which he intends to re-open as a fancy goods emporium. New buildings are being erected in several of our principal streets for business firms,—the warehouses for Messrs P. Hayman and Co., and Messrs North and Scouler, in Ruttray and MacLagan streets respectively, being among the most noteworthy. It is universally acknowledged that times are bad now—a-days, and almost as universally thought that the country is going headlong to "eternal smash," as the result of the enormous and reckless expenditure of borrowed money to which the Colony has been committed by the existing Colonial Executive; yet, notwithstanding all this, the people don't seem to have lost faith in the Colony, and Otago in particular. New buildings,—business premises and private residences, churches, schools, public halls,—are being constantly erected in Dunedin; town sections are increasing in value, and are hardly obtainable in anything like decent sites; and the owners of property congratulate themselves on being the lucky possessors of such "good things" as quarter-acre sections and houses. L.200 and L.250 are now the common figures for quarter-acre sections in good sites, with the chances of a still greater advance in prices. Sections in the most inaccessible situations are now daily being brought into requisition as building sites; and Dunedin is fast becoming quite a large city, with its numerous suburban townships, each rivalling in size the mother city of a few years back. With these evidences of prosperity, and with the corroborative testimony of those nomadic individuals, the commercial travellers who "do" the Northern Provinces regularly,—that Dunedin is by far the most prosperous city in New Zealand,—I suppose we should be thankful that we are privileged to live in the bright city of the South. Personally speaking, I am afraid that in two or three years the bright side of the picture will have departed. I am not generally disposed to take a gloomy view of things; but I am much inclined to think that so far as New Zealand is concerned, it will before long be truthfully remarked of her, "*Sic transit gloria mundi*," and Julius Vogel, C.M.G., will cry *peccavi* when it is too late.

The vexed question of the disposal of the Dunedin Water Works to the City Council by the Company bids fair to be settled at an early date. Negotiations up to the present time have reduced the difficulty to very narrow limits. The Corporation offer for the shares the very liberal price of L.15 each,—that is, an advance of 50 per cent. on the capital invested by the Company, the original shares being L.10. This offer the directors and shareholders evidently consider too little, as they are holding out for L.10 10s. It is probable, nevertheless, that the price named by the Corporation will be accepted, as a considerable number of the shareholders acquiesce in the offer, and as the Corporation have resolutely determined that they will not go beyond the figure I have mentioned.

Great preparations are being made for the ball which is to be given to the Volunteer representatives to-morrow night in St. George's Hall. The ball-room is being renovated and decorated in the most artistic style, the best musical talent available has been engaged, and the influential committee of gentlemen who have the management of the affair seem determined that our crack shots shall have some amends made them for the disappointment which they experienced at the ball in Christchurch.

M.P.C.'s are beginning to arrive in town in view of the opening of the session on the 30th. It is not anticipated that the session will be a heavy one; but there is no certainty of members despatching the business more quickly than they can help, so long as they receive that reward which their arduous legislative duties entitle them to, the honorarium.

The agent of Professor Haselmayer, the wonderful conjuror who has been delighting large and enthusiastic audiences in other Provinces with his feats of legerdemain, arrived lately, and has engaged the Masonic Hall on behalf of his principal, connected with which engagement there have been several passages-at-arms, in the shape of letters to newspapers, between the professor's agent and the lessees and manager of the theatre, in which they have referred to each other in terms the reverse of complimentary. Among other things a rather amusing episode in the career of one of the belligerents is alluded to, which doubtless many of your readers will remember. In one of the well-known mining districts of Victoria the gentleman in question had the honour of introducing to the public two extraordinary specimens of animated nature, in the shape of a "singing duck," and a wonderful crocodile. To the intense disgust of a very large audience who had assembled, the crocodile turned out to be a wooden one, while the duck—genuine enough certainly—was fastened to an iron plate, which by a concealed process was gradually heated, and as the temperature of the plate increased, the "Singing Duck" became indeed a reality. It is hardly necessary to add that the proprietor of the show disappeared with the proceeds of the bumper house which had assembled.

## VARIETIES.

Net Profits.—A fisherman's.

When a kettle just begins to boil, is its music that of a *dull summer*?

Sometimes coal does not burn well of an evening, because it's slate.

Some married people always go to bed quarrelling, yet they never fall out.

A stitch in time saves nine. Those who have got one in the side, be thankful.

Some people at a crowded evening party had belles on their toes. It generally hurts them.

"Let the toast be, dear woman," the man said to his wife when he wanted to eat it all himself.

"Parting is such sweet sorrow," particularly with a cracked looking-glass and a toothless comb.

Not Generally Known.—A shoemaker always finishes his shoe at the beginning, and begins at the last.

To Mothers.—You should not let your children read Watts' poems; they contain much hymn-morality.

Corns do not aid us on our path through life, as a rub; yet we have all heard of a certain Pilgrim whose Progress was entirely due to a Banyan.

Mr Editor.—What resemblance is there between swinging, drinking a cup of tea, sharpening a carpenter's tool, and dressing a woman?—In each case you see saw, sir.

A lady, who has a pretty hand, is anxious to learn whether people are more liable than common to "barn their fingers" if they happen to be taperous. We cannot say; but we have advised her not to let a spark get at them.

Plain Speaking.—Miss Mil-lan-l-Bitter—"Is your wife, Mr Snobkins?"—What an idea? You're much too plain for me." Young Snobkins—"Well, I don't go in for beauty much; but, then, I have known a very ugly man marry much prettier women than you are."



## MR SHEPHERD IN CROMWELL.

Mr T. L. Shepherd, Representative for Dunstan District in the General Assembly, addressed a large meeting of his constituents at the Cromwell Hotel on Tuesday evening, the 23rd inst.

Mr James Taylor, Mayor of Cromwell, occupied the chair, and after stating the purpose of the meeting,—namely, to hear an account of Mr Shepherd's votes and proceedings at the last session of Assembly,—he briefly introduced the honourable member for the Dunstan.

Mr SHEPHERD said he was glad to see such a good attendance of the electors; it was commendable that they showed interest in the political questions of the day. This being his first opportunity since his election, he desired to thank the electors for the honour they had conferred on him in electing him as their representative in the General Assembly. He was quite sure that he was elected as the miners' candidate; and it was one of the proudest moments of his life when he was declared to be at the head of the poll by such a large majority. Before beginning an account of his stewardship, there was one thing of which he wished to remind those present,—namely, that he would be necessitated to talk a deal about himself; his subject and he were inseparable. He mentioned this that his hearers might not think that he was talking in a boasting and vain-glorious spirit; such a spirit was far from him. With these few prefatory remarks, he would at once begin his task,—to give the electors some account of the principal questions which had come up during the last session; and some account of what he, as their representative, had said and done regarding those questions. There were many important matters to which he could not refer at all, for want of time; and some to which he could only refer shortly and briefly. The principal question of the session had been the Railway question,—regarding which they must all have heard so much. Mr Vogel, the Colonial Treasurer, when in England, had arranged two contracts between the New Zealand Government and Messrs Brogden and Sons, for the construction of railways throughout the Colony. One contract was for the enormous sum of £1,500,000; and the other,—an alternative contract,—for £500,000. When the Assembly met, these two contracts were laid before them for their ratification; but he was glad to say that the Assembly considered and decided that Mr Vogel had exceeded his powers in making the contracts, and only ratified the latter of the two,—that for £500,000. This was done only because it was considered it would be unjust to Mr Brogden,—who had come out from England on Mr Vogel's representations,—if neither of the contracts were confirmed. He believed, himself, that Mr Brogden was extremely discontented at the action of the Assembly in the matter; and if he had known that only the smaller contract would be accepted, would never have left England. The last session was distinguished by its "log-rolling"; and this had been carried on chiefly in connection with the railways. He instanced the railway which was agreed to be constructed between Wellington and Masterton, which he characterised as a flagrant "job," and as simply a reward to the Wellington members for their thick-and-thin adherence to the Government. He had opposed,—and in that opposition was supported by many other members,—that railway to the utmost of his power. However, there was a clause in the contract by which it was specified that Messrs Brogden and Sons need only undertake the construction of such railways as they pleased; and during a private conversation he (Mr Shepherd) had with Mr Brogden in Wellington, he had urged upon that gentleman to construct only railways he was convinced would pay. The result had shown,—and future results, he believed, would show,—that Mr Brogden had taken his advice. He saw no necessity for bringing contractors from England to construct railways, believing that railway contractors could be found in the Colony who would do the work much cheaper. He instanced the case of the first Victorian railways, for the construction of which Messrs Peto, Brassey, and Co, had sent in a tender amounting to £7,000,000; but the works were afterwards left to Colonial enterprise, and were completed for £1,700,000 less, and even then the contractors realised large fortunes by the venture. It had been stated by the Press that Messrs Brogden were acting as managers for the Government in connection with the railway works; that those employed by that firm were paid by the Government at day's wages, and were in all probability doing what is called the "Government stroke." Though none knew better than himself that lying statements were often put forth by the Press, he would say that the statement referred to had never been publicly contradicted. In his (Mr Shepherd's) opinion, the only line in this Province, or indeed in the Colony, that would pay working expenses, and at the same time promote settlement, was a railway through the centre of the gold-fields, *via* Tepeka, to Cromwell. Generally, he was favourable to the construction of railways where they would open up the country and promote settlement. In regard to the financial position of the Colony: unless there was within a short period a large accession to the population, further taxation must be imposed in order to provide for payment of interest and sinking fund upon the loans acquired by the Government. The electors of the Colony had accepted and endorsed the policy of the Government, and must therefore bear the responsibility incurred in carrying out that policy. The

interest and sinking fund payable annually on account of money borrowed amounted to £785,000, which exceeded the total annual receipts from customs revenue. The speaker quoted a number of statistical items to show that the Middle Island was entitled to a larger appropriation of the loan under the Railway Act than was apportioned last session.—In reference to the duty on gold, he had used this argument in the Assembly (and he had often used it):—Gold was got by personal labour; so were wheat and potatoes: would it not be looked upon as a hardship if the producers of wheat and potatoes were taxed for the product of their labour? So with gold production. He believed there was but little chance of getting the duty reduced by the present Ministry; but he had, in conjunction with other members, succeeded in wringing a promise from the Government that they would consider the question during the recess.—He was of opinion that Provincial Governments must give place to Shire Councils, for the reasons that the Provincial revenues were small, the legislative powers of the present Councils were almost *nil*, and that it was almost impossible to get any money voted for the gold-fields. Those who came into the field now as candidates for the Provincial Council did so with the avowed intention of becoming Provincial undertakers—to assist in burying the system of Provincial Government. The miners were the men who had raised Dunedin from the rank of a paltry fishing village to being the capital of the most prosperous portion of this flourishing Colony,—and yet the necessities of the gold-fields were set aside to make way for a lavish expenditure in subsidising road boards.—The Newspaper Protection Bill he had opposed because he believed newspapers—and especially those on the gold-fields—had already quite sufficient license. There were papers published on the gold-fields which were made tools of by the representatives of the district. He himself had been continually made the subject of newspaper paragraphs and letters from correspondents depreciating his political conduct. He accused the CROMWELL ARGUS of having published correspondence calculated to damage his political reputation, and read several extracts to prove the assertion. The speaker dwelt upon this subject at considerable length, and said he hoped the electors would not allow their estimation of him to be biased by the Press. He had always been faithful to his trust, and had laboured honestly for the interests of his constituents and the general welfare of the Colony. Considering he had always refused the "leaves and fishes," he could not understand why such attacks should be made upon him from time to time in the papers published in his own district. The Press should not allow malicious feelings to interfere with the progress of the district. For his own part he declined to take instruction or advice from any newspaper as to questions affecting the public interest.—Touching the San Francisco mail contract, he was of opinion that £25,000 per annum was sufficient subsidy for New Zealand to pay for the service, and thought that by making Melbourne the terminus instead of Port Chalmers, Victoria and the other Australian Colonies might be induced to contribute a much larger proportion of the cost than they do under the present arrangement.—The Chinese difficulty was not so formidable as was generally imagined. He believed a considerable check might be put upon Chinese immigration by limiting the size of mining claims, and in various other ways; but would not advocate the imposition of a poll-tax.—The Permissive Bill (which provides that two thirds of the householders in any district shall have the power to place a veto on the issue of publicans' licenses within such district) he was at present not very strongly in favour of, but he would give the subject his earnest consideration.—The sale of a large block of land at Moa Flat had been brought about by bad Provincial administration, and was solely attributable to the fact of the Provincial Executive having allowed their expenditure largely to exceed their revenue.—He was inclined to think that the arguments he had used, and the repeated attacks he had made upon the General and Provincial Governments as to the necessity for a new Court-house at Cromwell, had been chiefly instrumental in causing its erection.—As to the Education question, if there was any method of meeting the views of Roman Catholics without interfering with the grand national system, he would gladly support it, and would approach the subject without bigotry and in a conciliatory spirit.—He had voted for the proposal to hold next session of the Assembly at Dunedin, but would prefer to have the Seat of Government located at Christchurch.—The Contractors' Debts Bill had received his support.—In conclusion, he reminded his constituents that the position of a Member for the Gold-fields—one who went in for work and not for pleasure—was no bed of roses. If the electors only knew how much work such members did they would be better able to appreciate the value of their services. During the last session he (Mr Shepherd) had solemnly attended to his duties as a member of various select committees, and had also filled his seat in the House regularly and constantly: in fact he had never worked harder in his life than during the three months he was in Wellington. For this and other reasons he claimed the support of his constituents, and thought he was fully entitled to it. Expressions of confidence and approval by the electors greatly cheered him, while the opposite always dispirited him. He thanked the meeting for the patience shown towards him

during his lengthy discourse upon necessarily very dry subjects; and closed his remarks by expressing a hope that the local paper would in future refrain from publishing paragraphs and letters containing insinuations detrimental to his political character.

In reply to a question asked by Mr Kidd as to whether there was any probability of a commonage being obtained for Cromwell,

Mr Shepherd stated that a bill would be introduced at next session of Assembly which would, he believed, afford much greater facilities for obtaining gold-fields commonage than at present exist.

In answer to Mr MacKellar, who wished to know whether he was in favour of Aided Schools, Mr Shepherd declined to be fettered in regard to the education question.

Mr Colclough moved a resolution to the following effect:—"That this meeting has every confidence in Mr Shepherd as their representative, and thanks him for his attendance and explanations on the present occasion."

The motion was seconded by Mr Lindsay and agreed to.

The Chairman conveyed the thanks of the meeting to Mr Shepherd, who briefly acknowledged the compliment, and proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman. This having been duly accorded, the assemblage quietly dispersed.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

## A DESIDERATUM.

To the Editor of the CROMWELL ARGUS.

SIR,—With a view to overcome the difficulty encountered by our amateur vocalists in "getting up" songs, duets, and glees for the Popular Entertainments, I would respectfully suggest that the Committee should either hire or purchase a piano for use at rehearsals and concerts. It is well known that even the best professional singers require constant practice to enable them to give a creditable performance in public: how much more necessary is it, then, that amateurs, who perhaps have not practised singing for many months, should be afforded the assistance of a pianoforte and accompanist in preparing themselves for the trying ordeal of a public appearance? It would be unreasonable to expect that those ladies and gentlemen who have so generously placed their instruments at the disposal of the Entertainment Committee on previous occasions, will continue to do so in the future. Besides, if the singers are expected to rise above mediocrity, it is absolutely necessary that they should have the opportunity of practising with the accompanist at least three or four times prior to the night of the concert; and unless the instrument is kept constantly in the practice-room, so that all the vocalists may have the benefit of its assistance from time to time, a borrowed piano can be of little service to those taking part in the entertainments.

I feel confident that the Committee would experience very little difficulty in filling up their programmes were this suggestion adopted.

Yours, &c.,

AN AMATEUR.

## RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT, CROMWELL.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25.

(Before E. H. Carey, Esq., R.M.)

FURIOUSLY DRIVING LOOSE HORSES.—James Scott appeared in answer to a summons for driving certain horses furiously through the main street of Cromwell on Sunday, the 21st instant. The Bench, after hearing several witnesses, considered there was no evidence against the defendant, and dismissed the charge.—John Pollock appeared to answer to a similar charge, and the Bench considering the charge proved, inflicted a fine of 10s., and 9s. costs.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT.—R. Horrobin v. George Smith. This case arose out of the late election for Kawarau Ward. Mr Allanby represented the defendant. It appeared from the evidence that on the day of the election the plaintiff was dragging about the street an oblong of the successful candidate, and intended to set fire to it near Smith's stables; but the Police-sergeant warned him not to light a fire within the Municipality. The oblong was then taken across the bridge and burnt. The defendant appeared not to relish this behaviour of the plaintiff's, and interfered with him; a scuffle ensued, but who was the aggressor, or whether anyone was hit at all, was not clearly shown. The Magistrate said he considered the matter a very paltry one, and even if the plaintiff was struck, he appeared to have brought on the affray himself. Case dismissed.

A PECULIAR CASE.—Marsh v. Waiber. This was a claim to recover 5s. 6d. for the repair of a brooch. It appeared from the evidence that the plaintiff's daughter had some months since left a brooch at the shop of the defendant (a jeweller in Cromwell) to have some slight repairs done to it. The defendant was not in at the time. After the brooch had been returned to the plaintiff's daughter it was discovered to have been injured, and it was sworn to on behalf of the plaintiff that it had not that injury when left at defendant's shop. The brooch was afterwards taken to another jeweller (Mr Murrell), and was repaired by him, and he charged and was paid the amount now claimed. The defendant swore the injury had been done to the brooch before it was left at his shop, but it appeared that he only knew this from having been told it by the man in the shop. He had not subpoenaed this man to give evidence. He believed the man was at Bannockburn. The plaintiff said he did not care about the amount, but on principle he objected to see children taken in by unskilful workmen. The Magistrate stated that in the face of the positive evidence adduced for the plaintiff, and

the fact of the defendant not having brought any to contradict it, he had no alternative to give judgment for the amount claimed costs.

## DEBT CASES.

Cowan and Shanly (as Trustees of the Estate of John Halliday) v. Jas. Aitchison.—This an action brought to recover the sum of £43 8d. on a dishonoured acceptance. Mr W. appeared for the Trustees in this and the following cases. There was no appearance for defendant. A. D. Harvey, registrar of the District Court, Clyde, produced the deed of agreement "Halliday to Cowan and Shanly." The deed was then proved by W. W. Wilson (the attesting witness), and put in. It appeared by deed that Mr Halliday had assigned, *inter alia*, all his book debts to James Cowan and W. W. Shanly in trust for his creditors. John Halliday then proved the signature to the acceptance, that no part of it had been paid. Judgment amount claimed, with 45s. costs of Court, and 42s. professional costs.

Cowan and Shanly v. Simon Aitchison.—This was a similar case to the last. Judgment given for amount claimed, £39 10s. 5d., with 45s. Court expenses, and 42s. professional costs.

Cowan and Shanly v. John Bruce.—Claim, £50, also on a dishonoured acceptance. Judgment for amount claimed, 35s. Court expenses, and £3 3s. professional costs.

Cowan and Shanly v. John Bruce.—A second claim against the same defendant. Judgment for amount claimed, £44, with 30s. Court expenses, and 42s. professional costs.

Cowan and Shanly v. Lewis McGregor.—Judgment for amount claimed, £21 9s, costs of Court 30s., and solicitor's fee 42s.

Cowan and Shanly v. Samuel Bottrell and another.—Claim, £6 11s. 1d. The defendant appeared and admitted the debt, but stated that owing to the great scarcity of water for mining purposes lately, he was quite unable to pay it at present. Judgment for amount claimed, with 16s. costs, and 21s. solicitor's fee: £3 to be paid within a month, and the balance within two months.

Cowan and Shanly v. Peter Bissett.—Claim, £5 3s. The defendant appeared and admitted the debt, but asked for time to pay it in, for the same reason as that urged by the defendant in the previous case. Judgment for sum claimed, 13s. costs of Court, and 21s. solicitor's fee: to be paid in one month, and the balance within two months.

Cowan and Shanly v. Samuel Bottrell.—Dismissed. Judgment for £16 9s. 6d., Court expenses 19s., and solicitor's fee 21s.: to be paid in monthly instalments of £3 each,—payments to commence three months from 25th inst.

Cowan and Shanly v. W. Oliver.—Claim, £1 19s. Judgment for amount claimed, with 16s. Court costs, and 21s. professional fee: to be paid within three months.

Cowan and Shanly v. A. Chadwick.—Claim, £8 15s. Defendant did not appear. H. W. Smythies, collector for the Trustees, proved the defendant had admitted the debt, and had paid £12 on account upon the understanding that six weeks' time was to be given to pay the balance, and that no costs (other than what appeared in the summons) were to be paid by defendant. The Magistrate gave judgment, in accordance with this understanding, for amount claimed, no execution to issue for six weeks.

## WARDEN'S COURT, CROMWELL.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25.

(Before E. H. Carey, Esq., Judge and Warden of Applications.)

ALFRED PERRY v. JOSEPH SHIELD.—The complainant applied that the defendant should be adjudged to allow two sluice-heads of water to flow in the natural channel of Pipeclay Gully. His Worship granted an order in accordance with the application: the water to flow down the natural channel of the stream, for general use, for ten hours in every working day (from 8 a.m. till 5 p.m.), subject to any further order that may be from time to time shown to be necessary.

Protection for sixty days (to test the reef) was granted to Thomas Montagu, for quartz claim No. 1 south of Nil Desperandum.

Dam.—E. H. Thomas, Old John's Flat, Upper Clutha: granted.

Extended Claims.—E. W. Skinner and another were granted two acres immediately below Stuart's flume in Pipeclay Gully.—H. Palmer was granted a claim 200 yards east of Old John's Flat, near Newcastle.

Tail Races.—Certificates were granted to Alfred Perry, Pipeclay Gully; and Ah Shu and three others, Luggate Creek.

Water Races.—Edw. H. Thomas (extension) granted.—Francis Skinner's application for two sluice-heads from 100 yards above D. Stuart's flume in Pipeclay Gully, was objected to by E. Barnard and four others, and was refused.—The application of Park Chung and two others, for three sluice-heads from extended claim in Devil's horse Gully, Luggate, was held over for attendance of applicants.—A. Sandquist obtained a certificate for six sluice-heads from 600 yards below Scotelmann's Creek, Nevis.—James Smith and two others were granted two sluice-heads from head of Lockhart or Twelve-mile Creek.

Residence Area.—Duncan McPherson's application (adjudged from last Court-day) for an acre at Rocky Point, east bank of Clutha, was granted—the area not to include or interfere with the road.

A severe attack of Rheumatism cured by Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Mr Baillie, vintner at Oban, had suffered during the last two winters with frequent attacks of rheumatism, which left her in a state of great debility. In April last the pain was most excruciating; neither medicine or medical aid afforded any relief, until she used Holloway's Pills and Ointment, when these valuable remedies in a short time restored her to perfect health and strength. Holloway's Pills and Ointment are efficacious in cases of gout, contracted or stiff joints, glandular swellings, tumours and unnatural enlargements; and by perseverance, may be always used with the most complete success.

# GENERAL NEWS.

## EUROPEAN.

The small-pox epidemic in Edinburgh is beginning to decline.

The Prince of Wales is described as much thinner and balder since his illness.

The Pullman palace-cars are to be introduced on the principal English railways.

An extensive emigration of Cornish miners to America and Australia is about to begin.

The Grand Vizier of Turkey was lately waited on by a deputation two thousand strong.

Some New Zealand sugar-cured hams have been tested and favourably noticed in London.

Madame Thiers and four other leading ladies in France have declared open war upon the chignon.

There are now 1456 newspapers, and 639 magazines and reviews published in the United Kingdom.

Mr Mundella is going to introduce a Bill rendering the adoption of the nine hours system compulsory.

The Bill legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister passed the second reading in the House of Commons by 186 to 138.

The price paid by Britain for the Dutch Colonies on the Gold Coast is £24,000, for which Queen Victoria obtains 120,000 new subjects.

A Select Committee of the House of Commons has been appointed to consider the best plan for the control and management of habitual drunkards.

The Grand Jury at the Middlesex sessions returned a true bill against the publisher of *Daily Doings*. The action is brought by the Society for the Suppression of Vice.

## AUSTRALIAN.

Fresh mining companies are announced almost daily in Sydney.

The number of journals published in Victoria is a little over 100.

The fitting out of another New Guinea expedition is talked of at Rockhampton.

The Melbourne Meat Preserving Company exports 100,000 tins of meat per month.

Hop-growing is extending in Victoria, being found to be a profitable enterprise.

March is regarded as the "suicidal month" in Victoria, as November is in England.

Ballarat is to have an Anglican Bishop soon. She lately got a Roman Catholic one.

Of the four cheese factories started in Victoria, only one (that at Stratford) has proved a success.

Packs of wild dogs chase travellers in the Western District of Victoria, after the manner of wolves.

Gold is being constantly found by the men employed in the construction of the overland telegraph line.

Subscriptions are coming in briskly in Melbourne for the proposed retreat for the cure of inebriates.

A marriage is reported as about to take place at Ballarat between a bridegroom aged 14 and a bride aged 13.

In some districts of New South Wales, the pastures are so poor that the horses, from sheer starvation, can hardly walk.

At Ballarat Judge Rogers has ruled that it is not slander to say a man is not honest, though it is slander to say he is a thief.

The Government of Queensland offer a reward of £1000 for the discovery of a diamond field or drift, the existence of which, it is considered, there are reasons for believing.

A few days since, at Benalla, a cat had the almost incredible number of thirty kittens at a birth. Some were no larger than a mouse, but all were perfectly formed, and they were of all imaginable colours.

A woman at Dunolly was run over and killed while the horses were taking their preliminary canter. The coroner's jury found that not sufficient care was exercised by the stewards in clearing the course.

Mr R. P. Whitworth's "Under the Dray," a series of short stories, published in Melbourne lately, went through three editions in a week. The whole of the second edition is bought up for sale in South Australia.

It is stated that in Echuca a company is about to be formed for the purpose of searching by means of bores for the ancient beds of the rivers Murray, Goulburn, and Campaspe, which, it is supposed, would be highly auriferous.

Two men were working the other day on the 400ft. level in the Sultan claim, Blackwood, Victoria. As one of them was using a gad, the rock split in two, and in the centre was a large hole containing a live frog. The men took it to the surface, when it died in about two hours.

The accommodating conscience of the "Heathen Chinee" was exemplified recently in a case of assault tried before Mr Grant at the Buckland. There was a great difficulty as to the best mode of swearing the Chinese, and plates, cocks, matches, and the Testament, were all provided beforehand. One witness in the case was, however, extremely accommodating, for, when asked how he would be sworn, he replied, with great willingness and apparent earnestness, "Me break him plate, blow him match, kill him cock, or smell him book."

One of the greatest feats ever accomplished in acclimatising has just been performed by a young Norwegian, named Graff, who has succeeded in bringing two couples of live grouse to Melbourne. He started from Hamburg with five young birds, and during a passage of 153 days, he lost only one of them. He intends to bring them to Otago, having been induced to undertake the venture upon the request of his brother, who has resided here for some time, and who represents the mountainous parts of this Province as being extremely well fitted for grouse.

## A Stranger's Impressions of Dunedin.

An amusing narrative, entitled "Round about New Zealand, by Olympus," is commenced in the *Australasian* of the 13th inst. We take up the narrative at the point where the writer has returned from a flying visit to Invercargill:—

We returned to the care of Underwood at 4 p.m. that day, and next morning found that ancient mariner steering his ship through the Heals of Otago—Heads which delighted me by reason of their magnificent boldness, rising hundreds of feet from the raging breakers underneath, and being wilder and more majestic than any rocky scenery to be met with in Australia. Proceeding up the harbour to Port Chalmers, the ever-changing views of mountain and bay strike one accustomed for years to Victorian sceneries with singular attractiveness; mountains with their crests enveloped in dense clouds, delicious-looking little coves and bays everywhere around, and the track, narrowed to nothingness almost by buoys, winding purposely to delight the eye of the tourist. With but little delay, I soon found myself enveloped in trunks and aboard a tiny steamer, puffing and fretting itself along for Dunedin, with a firm determination to revel in a square meal and a quantity of that New Zealand ale upon which the Hon. Julius Vogel became eloquent the other day in the Town Hall.

The first view of Dunedin is exceedingly charming, the town being spread out, as it were, upon huge hill-sides, with the like novel and peculiar rings of clouds and mists about their summits; but in wharves Dunedin is excessively shy, the best one being narrow and plank-rotten, with a hand-train laid along its centre, terminating as it does in the midst of rude and healthy cabmen, vieing with each other in sharing your luggage amongst them. In the city of Dunedin, pedestrians—imported ones, I mean,—could never reach condition fit for running. I feel certain no living man could be found who had done Dunedin and found 25 yards of straight surface, for every street reveals in its own hill; and no matter where you start from, or whatever your motives or morals may be, you have got to climb before you walk far. The only time I remember getting the best of Dunedin was from the centre of a good fat cloud browsing upon a bald hill, where we made each other's acquaintance, and I never remember feeling so happy as I did descending upon that ancient city of Scotchmen!

The drives around Dunedin are truly magnificent, particularly to Port Chalmers, the road winding around and over mountains, the woodland sceneries being wild and beautiful, the grand black, red, and white pines overlaid with huge festoons of supple-jack, the splendid ever-changing hues of the native ferns, the delicate inter-turnings of maiden's-hair ferns, and the wonderful beauty of wild flower decorations, forming pictures which live in memory. In Dunedin, each hill provides its own rain, and showers are going on continually on their own responsibility. When the hills are unanimous, one rainbow is used up without being noticed, twelve could be kept going without interfering with each other; and the consequences are that every white man wears a perpetual mackintosh coat. The policemen are eternally clad in mackintoshes and red leggings; they wander forth like melancholy Shanghai fowls, and you may rely upon each sergeant being a Presbyterian.

## Social Condition of the Fijis.

The *Fiji Gazette* begins a leader with the rather startling inquiry, "The next generation in Fiji, what will it be?" and then proceeds to explain the difficulty standing in the way of the problem:—The vast majority of our settlers appear to have no desire or intention to form such matrimonial and family alliances as are essential to the respectability of society. With too many, the morality of society is only a subject to be laughed at. We cannot understand the position they take up. The charms of Fiji women we fail to appreciate. We could never see them. What qualification do they possess to enchant? Is it their manners? Or is it the mental superiority of these sable beauties that obtain for them preference amongst white men over white ladies? Nor do the white admirers of black beauty confine their affections to the aboriginal females of Fiji. As the palates of old used to scour the ocean for a variety of fish, so the varying tastes of many of our settlers rake the islands of the entire Polynesian group for a supply of spouses, varying in colour from a London chimney-sweep just emerged from a six-storey chimney, to the colour of a faded penny, or the face and features of a Chinaman. What will the next generation be, then? We pause to consider. But it is not in their tints and their features, their face and their form only, we feel curious. A far more serious consideration lies in their morals. What will be the morality of such a generation of offspring? What can it be? The early settlers in America never sank to this. Even the best-looking red Indian chief-tains could not draw their affection from the British maids who, though separated from them by the ocean, they resolved should be their wives. And where is the mother in the colonies who would refuse to the Fiji planter the hand of her daughter? It is not a scarcity of the white material that makes him buy the black. How many young and accomplished ladies are there in the colonies who would cheerfully fly to the sunny tropics? How readily would they come, and as loving wives make home happy.

## The Tichborne Romance Rivalled.

The Snijth case, in which the leading barristers in the Tichborne case were mixed up, has been placed before the public, while a parallel case in French *causes celebres* furnishes still stronger interest at the present moment. Sir John Coleridge has received the credit of raking it up. The story is this:—

In the year 1839, Martin Guerre, a native of Biscay, married a girl named Bertrande de Rols. Martin afterwards left the country for a space of eight years, when a person whom all recognised and welcomed as Martin Guerre returned, and settled once more in the village. Bertrande was overjoyed at her husband's return, a small family was born, and for three years all went well. A soldier, however, passing through the place, astounded the good Bertrande by informing her that the real Martin was living in Flanders. He had been a soldier, and lost a leg. Bertrande's relations espoused the idea that Martin was an impostor; but the woman, like the old Caribbeer witnesses in the Tichborne case, declared that he was either Martin or the Devil. At last, however, the matter became a great law case. 150 witnesses were examined with similar results as in our own days at Westminster. Many swore the prisoner was Martin Guerre, and others that he was one Arnauld de Tith, a young man of bad character. Well, the man was found guilty of deception, and condemned to death. An appeal was instituted. More witnesses proved that, strangely enough, there was scarcely any resemblance between Arnauld and Martin. One witness, an innkeeper, swore that Arnauld had been his guest, and when intoxicated had told him how he and Martin had roved about together, and how he had thus become acquainted with every incident of Martin's life. The Parliament, however, which heard the appeal, leaned much on the fact of the prisoner having been acknowledged by all his relations and friends for the space of three years. They were about to decide in his favour, when there appeared in court a man calling himself Martin Guerre. He had a wooden leg, and answered the description given by the soldier to Bertrande. Martin's sisters rushed forward and embraced him. The scales fell from Bertrande's eyes, and she sank on her knees imploring forgiveness for her unwitting fault. The two men were confronted, and even then the impostor was able to answer questions more glibly and readily than the real Simon pure. But he was condemned to be hanged and burned, and before his execution he confessed his crime. Having served with Martin for many years, he had discovered all his secrets, and had successfully carried out the plot of personating him. Martin never forgave his wife her error.

## An Affecting Story.

A one-armed horseman, lately travelling through Missouri, stopped at a blacksmith's shop in Cedar City to have his horse shod. The smith noticed his empty sleeve, and asked him if he had lost his arm in the war. He replied with a sigh that he had, and added, with much emotion, that on going back to his home at the close of the war he found that his wife, who thought he was dead, had moved away, and he had since been unable to obtain a trace of her. "What is your name?" asked the blacksmith. "J. M. Waldrup," was the reply. The smith suddenly released the hoof of the horse over which he had been bending, and, without looking at the ex-soldier, cried, "Follow me into the house," and hurriedly led the way. Waldrup mechanically obeyed the unexpected bidding, and was ushered into the presence of a comely matron, around whose sewing-chair three happy children were playing. She was the blacksmith's wife, the mother of his little ones, and rose to greet the stranger on his appearance with her husband at the door. No sooner, however, did she catch sight of his face than she uttered a heart-rending shriek and fainted. In Waldrup she recognised her husband. In the firm belief that he had been killed in the war she had married the blacksmith of Cedar City, and was already the mother of three fine children. After the first agitation of the assembled group had subsided, Waldrup and the smith retired to the smithy to talk the matter over. Devotedly as the smith loved his wife, he fully admitted Waldrup's superior claims, and it was in the end agreed that she herself should decide between them. They accordingly returned to the sitting-room, where, after a torrent of tears and self-reproaches, the wife came to the conclusion that she ought to return to her first husband. Suddenly dropping her head, however, on the blacksmith's shoulder, she declared with bitter lamentations that she could not leave her children. The smith "eyed her wistfully" for a moment, and then said in a husky voice, "You shall take them, my dear." Some hours later, when the steamboat St. Luke stopped at the landing, Waldrup went on board with his "thickly veiled and still weeping wife," and the blacksmith followed leading the children. The boat's bell rang for the starting. The dread moment of separation was at hand. The captain, the crew, and the passengers were affected to tears at the touching scene. "With great drops rolling down his tawny cheeks," the smith kissed the children one after the other, and bade the mother an eternal good-bye. He then shook hands long and earnestly with Waldrup, and walked quietly to the shore. He never turned his face towards the boat, which soon passed out of sight, but strode on with head bowed down to the home where the voices of his wife and children would welcome him no more.—*Chicoma's Inquiry.*

## A Colonial Candidate.

The *Southern Cross* gives the following report of an extraordinary speech made by one of the candidates at a recent city election:—"A call for the unsuccessful candidate brought Mr Greenaway forward. He said—I have a lot of property in the place. I am the richest man in New Zealand. I always pay my way. I have plenty of money. My set stood by me, and I stood by myself. If I have a lot of property it is mine and all paid for. What did Mr Jones go and write in the papers for, saying I had resigned? Bin't I here? That does not look like it. I have lent a good lot of money at times, and if I did charge interest I didn't always get it. You try it on and see if you would. I haven't got the Queen-street mob at my back. It wouldn't be hard to buy some of them out. I have always paid 20s. in the pound, and I mean to. If I'm not elected that don't say I haven't influence. I have lots of property. What's the good of going away out of the town and spending a lot of money? Let's cover up inside little by little, and go on steady. My opinion is that there's nothing being done, and if I had gone in I would have let people know what it was all about. I am the richest man in New Zealand, and if people want money they know I have got it. If I do charge interest what of that? Other people charge too.—The speaker here moved off the stage sideways, and the meeting separated, after a vote of thanks being moved to the Mayor by the successful candidate."

## Christian Amusements.

At the anniversary meeting of the Lyttelton Sunday School, on the 18th inst., the Rev. A. R. Fitchett is reported in the *Press* to have spoken on the above subject in the following terms:—

He held that the whole book of nature was God's protest against asceticism; but a question arose,—What amusements or recreation were right for Christian men to engage in? The principles which he thought should guide them were two—one that no amusements should be entered into that was harmful to themselves. This, he thought, required no proving, but there was another which was not so often taken up and adopted by Christians, which was, that no one should engage in amusements which would do harm by example to any of their brethren. With regard to light literature, he thought that the gloomy forebodings of former days had done very much harm to the Christian religion.—(Hear, hear.) Even the Saviour himself employed fiction to illustrate his teaching, and the church in the present day was using fiction very satisfactorily to carry on her work in the world. It had been said that there were works of fiction which were thoroughly bad; so there were, but they should be on the lookout against the reading of such books, and against the using of such books to excess. He saw that the "Sunday at Home," "Sunday Magazine," &c., were largely using fiction, and therefore he could not at all see the keeping up of the asceticism of keeping away books of fiction from their houses.—(Hear, hear.) With regard to the use of cards, he felt persuaded that the Christian man should not allow them into his house, as it was not possible to know what would become of children having had the indissoluble connection of gambling forced upon them by the use of cards. So again with regard to horse racing, he held that the offences of society poured out to the recreation, therefore it was no place for a Christian man. Also with regard to dancing, he held that the modern ball-room was no place for a Christian to be found in, and that those people who were bringing up their children to learn dancing were running a fearful risk.—(Cheers.) Therefore he held that dancing should have no place in a Christian man's house. Then with regard to the theatre. It had been said that by the good people, and Christian ministers, leaving the theatre, the performances deteriorated, and that they should go there in a body and purify it; but he held that it was no use doing so, because it would be the same as emptying a bucket of clear water into a foetid river. He therefore felt that they, as Christians, could not go to the theatre.—(Cheers.)

An amusing anecdote is told by the correspondent of an American paper, who went to Geneva to attend the first formal meeting of the arbitrators on the Alabama claims. The correspondent met with another representative of the great Republic, who had come to Geneva to do a little "lobbying," and learned from him that he was the possessor of a claim against the British Government. The rest of the narrative we give in the original words:—"He was particularly anxious to know whether any of the illustrious arbitrators had a weakness for the pleasures of the table. I assured him that the Brazilian representative was passionately attached to clams, and that the Lord Chief Justice had been heard to declare that old bourbon was the tap of taps for him. 'Just the very thing, of course,' broke out my friend, bitterly, 'that a man can't lay his hands on in this uncivilised corner of creation?' and I left him fishing the blue lake with his eyes for a sight of one of the delicacies so grateful to the Brazilian palate, and, on my conscience, I believe, ready to dive for it in his palette. I trust he may find the old bourbon; that he may offer it to the Chief Justice—one of the most gravelly men of the three kingdoms—and that I may be standing by. I ask but these three things of Providence, and I will say never a word more of the fatigues and discomforts of my journey."



## Government Notice

## LAND TRANSFER ACT.

**LANDS ALIENATED** or Contracted to be Alienated from the Crown in fee, prior to the coming into operation of "The Land Transfer Act, 1870," may be brought under the provisions of the Act by application from the persons entitled thereto.

ALL LANDS ALIENATED from the Crown after the coming into operation of "The Land Transfer Act, 1870," are subject to, and must be dealt with in manner prescribed by the Act.

The following are examples of the fees payable for bringing land under the provisions of the Land Transfer Act:—

1. When the Title consists of a Grant, dated on or subsequent to the 28th December, 1841, none of the land included in which has been dealt with—  
Where the certificate of title is directed to issue in the name of the applicant: value of land, £100 ... 0 11 2  
Where the certificate of title is directed to issue in the name of the purchaser: value of land, £100 ... 1 11 2  
These charges are increased by 4s 2d (Assurance Fund) for every additional £100 in value.
2. When the Applicant is the original Grantee, and the land has been dealt with; or where the Applicant is not the original Grantee—  
Where the value of the land is £100 2 14 2  
Where the value of the land is £200 3 3 4  
Where the value of the land is £300 3 12 6  
Where the value of the land is £400 4 1 3  
Where the value of the land is above £400, the fees increase at the rate of 4s 2d (Assurance Fund) for every additional £100 in value.

These Charges also represent the cost of Conveying Land, inasmuch as applicants to bring land under the Act can direct the certificates of title to issue in the names of any other persons.

Credit for Fees is given, when desired by the applicant, in all cases where the proprietor applies to have the land registered under the Act in his own name, and the fees may remain unpaid until the land is dealt with.

Any person, therefore, who wishes to bring his land under the provisions of the Act, in order that whenever he deals with it, he may be in a position to avail himself of the facilities afforded by having a Registered Title, can do so without any present cost, by allowing the fees to remain unpaid until such dealing takes place. He will then be in a position to Mortgage, Transfer, Lease, or otherwise deal with his land at a moment's notice.

Any Title, however long and complex, may be investigated at a cost to the applicant of only Five Shillings; for if the title is rejected, all fees are returned, with the exception of that amount.

CERTIFICATES OF TITLE ARE ABSOLUTELY INDEFEASIBLE.

Under the Old System of Conveyancing, if a single deed is lost, the title is in many cases rendered absolutely defective, and therefore unmarketable, while in others it can only be rectified at great cost. Persons who bring their land under the Act surrender all their deeds, and receive in exchange a certificate of title, a duplicate of which is retained in the office. If the certificate in the possession of the registered proprietor is at any time lost, or destroyed by fire, &c., a new certificate is supplied by the Registrar at a small cost.

All Titles are guaranteed by the Government.

## On all Conveyances by Deed

under the old system, the cost of Registration in the Deeds Registry, OVER AND ABOVE THE SOLICITOR'S CHARGE, is never less than FIFTEEN SHILLINGS, frequently very much more; while land which has been brought under the provisions of the Land Transfer Act can be transferred at a TOTAL COST OF ELEVEN SHILLINGS where a whole section is conveyed; and where only part is conveyed, (and therefore a fresh certificate of title necessitated,) of THIRTY-ONE SHILLINGS, which is the HIGHEST SUM ALLOWED by the Act, no matter what the value or area of the land.

Under the Regulations in force on and after the 1st of January, 1872, the charge for certificates of title issued upon Memoranda of Transfer is REDUCED TO TEN SHILLINGS in all cases where the VALUE OF THE LAND IS UNDER TEN POUNDS.

The TOTAL COST of executing a MORTGAGE or LEASE of land registered under the Act is TWELVE SHILLINGS, no matter what the amount involved.

A Mortgage may be transferred or discharged, or a Lease transferred or surrendered, for FIVE SHILLINGS.

## These Operations involve no Delays.

The following are some of the advantages conferred by the Land Transfer System:—

1. It secures the principal benefits and advantages sought to be attained in a system of registration of deeds.
2. It renders retrospective investigations of title unnecessary as to all lands registered.
3. It simplifies the titles to Real Property for the future.
4. It makes purchasers of the fee and leases perfectly secure.
5. It simplifies to the utmost possible extent the forms of transfer and the modes of conveyance.
6. It increases the saleable value of land.
7. It tends to lower the rate of interest on loans secured on lands.
8. It gives facilities for the sale of large estates in allotments.
9. Transactions can be effected at a moment's notice, and at a minimum of cost.
10. Frauds in the purchase and sale of land are effectually prevented, because the certificate of title in the possession of the vendor shows the exact condition of the estate, i.e., if the estate be mortgaged, encumbered, or leased. Memoranda disclosing the particulars of any such transactions affecting the estate are written upon the certificate of title.

## Government Notice

## FEES CHARGEABLE UNDER THE LAND TRANSFER ACT.

(Extract from New Zealand Gazette, No. 64, of 9th December, 1871.)

For bringing Land under the provisions of the Act:—

|   | £   | s. | d. |
|---|-----|----|----|
| When the title consists of a grant dated on or subsequent to the 28th December, 1841, and none of the land included therein has been dealt with ...   | 0   | 2  | 0  |
| When the title is of any other description, and the value exceeds £300 ...  | 1   | 0  | 0  |
| When the title is of any other description, and the value exceeds £200, and does not exceed £300 ...  | 0   | 15 | 0  |
| When the title is of any other description, and the value exceeds £100, and does not exceed £200 ...  | 0   | 10 | 0  |
| When the title is of any other description, and the value does not exceed £100 ...  | 0   | 5  | 0  |
| Contributions to Assurance Fund upon first bringing land under this Act, and upon the registration of an estate of freehold in possession derived by settlement, will, or intestacy—<br>In the pound sterling ... | 0   | 0  | 1  |
| Other fees—   |     |    |    |
| For every application to bring land under the Act ...   | 0   | 5  | 0  |
| For certificate of title where the same is issued in the name of any applicant grantee ...  | Nil |    |    |
| For certificate of Title issued upon any memorandum of transfer where the consideration is under £10 and is not nominal ...   | 0   | 10 | 0  |
| For every other certificate of title ...  | 1   | 0  | 0  |
| Registering memorandum of transfer, mortgage, encumbrance or lease ...  | 0   | 10 | 0  |
| Registering transfer or discharge of mortgage or of encumbrance, or the transfer or surrender of a lease ...  | 0   | 5  | 0  |
| Registering proprietor of any estate or interest derived by settlement or transmission ...  | 0   | 10 | 0  |
| For every power of attorney ...   | 0   | 10 | 0  |
| For every registration abstract ...   | 1   | 0  | 0  |
| For cancelling registration abstract ...  | 0   | 5  | 0  |
| For every revocation order ...  | 0   | 10 | 0  |
| Noting caveat ...   | 0   | 10 | 0  |
| Cancelling or withdrawal of caveat, and service of notice to caveator or caveatee ...   | 0   | 5  | 0  |
| Issuing order for foreclosure ...   | 1   | 0  | 0  |
| For every search ...  | 0   | 2  | 0  |
| For every general search ...  | 0   | 5  | 0  |
| For every map or plan deposited ...   | 0   | 5  | 0  |
| For every instrument declaratory of trusts, and for every will or other instrument deposited ...  | 0   | 10 | 0  |
| For registering recovery by proceeding in law or equity, or re-entry by lessee ...  | 0   | 10 | 0  |
| For registering vesting of lease in mortgage, consequent on refusal of trustee in bankruptcy to accept the same ...   | 0   | 10 | 0  |
| For entering notice of marriage or death ...  | 0   | 10 | 0  |
| For entering notice of writ or order of Supreme Court ...   | 0   | 10 | 0  |
| Taking acknowledgment of married women ...  | 0   | 5  | 0  |
| Taking declaration in case of lost grant or other instrument, or where production of duplicate is dispensed with ...  | 0   | 10 | 0  |
| Taking affidavit or statutory declaration ...   | 0   | 5  | 0  |
| For the exhibition or return of any deposited instrument, or for exhibiting or returning deeds surrendered by applicant proprietor ...  | 0   | 5  | 0  |
| For certified copy, first five folios, per folio of seventy-two words ...   | 0   | 5  | 0  |
| For every folio or part folio after first five ...  | 0   | 0  | 8  |
| For every instrument drawn on parchment ...   | 0   | 2  | 0  |
| When any instrument purports to deal with land included in more than one grant or certificate, for each registration memorial after the first ...   | 0   | 2  | 6  |

Lands purchased from the Crown since the coming into operation of the Land Transfer Act cannot be dealt with under the old system.

W. S. MOORHOUSE,

135 Registrar-General of Land.

## Patent Medicines

## A PARADOX!—TO SUFFERERS.

## NERVOUSNESS, ITS NATURE AND CURE.

WHAT IS NERVOUSNESS?—Various answers might be given to this question, according to the constitution and knowledge of the individual. Strong healthy persons, whether medically educated or not, generally regard nervousness as more or less an "imaginary complaint"; it is sometimes only believed to be real when the patient is found to be dying or dead. The best answer to the question, probably, is this,—NERVOUSNESS IS AN UNNATURAL CONDITION OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. Sometimes this unnatural state is accompanied with considerable bodily weakness, loss of flesh, and loss of strength; but in most cases there is in the earlier stages of the disorder no outward sign of weakness. The sufferers are found in both sexes; they often have the bloom of health upon the cheek; they are surrounded by kind friends, yet existence to them has no charms, for they feel that they cannot enjoy it. Without intending it, they annoy other people about the merest trifles; if they encounter some person unexpectedly they feel confused, afraid, and alarmed; the heart beats violently, the hand shakes when writing, and the whole frame at times experiences a complete tremulousness. The intellect also is sometimes

## Patent Medicines

clouded, the memory fails, the judgment becomes indistinct, the will capricious and undecided, the taste vitiated, the imagination broods upon unpleasant topics, the spirits are either very low or very excited, the ordinary duties of life become burdensome, society is shunned, and business neglected.

A STRANGE SPECTACLE.—It is certainly strange, but not the less true, that perfectly sane persons in the prime of life, with firm step and healthy countenance, may occasionally be met with, who, in spite of possessing all the advantages of education, religion, ample means, and kind friends, nevertheless are victims of the nervousness above described; unhappy themselves, they render other people unhappy. Why is this? What cause has operated to change the cheerful, active, obliging, unsuspecting, and uncomplaining youth into the unhappy, drowsy, listless, suspicious, and gloomy misanthrope? Many causes, or one cause only, may operate to produce this sad state: the cause may be either mental or physical, or both combined.

ATTEMPTS TO CURE NERVOUSNESS by means of ordinary tonics have so frequently proved fruitless, that the leading physicians now for the most part recommend hygienic means, such as exercise in the open air, regular habits, sea-bathing, the cold bath friction; change of air and scene, as in travelling. If all these fail, as they often do, what is to be done?

THE ANSWER will be found by carefully perusing the following Work:—

Ninth Edition; Post Free, 1s. 4d.

## NERVOUS DEBILITY, Its Cause and Cure.

With Plain Directions for Perfect Restoration to Health.

Applications for a copy of the above Work must be accompanied by the amount in New Zealand or other stamps, also a properly directed envelope.

ADDRESS:

CHARLES SENNET, Agent,  
Brooklyn House, Flagstaff Gardens, Melbourne.

"Up! Up! my friend, and clear your looks! Why all this toil and trouble?"

ALL those who are suffering from despondency, melancholia, loss of spirits and pluck, who feel that they are wasting and pining, and who are gradually getting weaker and weaker, from causes they have not the courage or the desire to acquaint their family attendant with: in all such cases, Mr L. L. SMITH feels it incumbent on himself to inform such unfortunate patients, that he has devoted his lifetime to the study of such complaints, having been a pupil and assistant of the late Dr Culverwell, of London, who made these diseases his special practice.

In all those diseases relating and pertaining to Married Life, and which make marriage a curse rather than a blessing, Mr L. L. SMITH can be consulted with the greatest certainty of success, and with the additional feeling that no chance can possibly occur of their secret ever being divulged.

In cases of extreme Nervous Debility, where the patient feels that he is exhausted and physically prostrated, and incapable of exertion without fatigue, then and there the person so situated should at once consult Mr L. L. SMITH, before disease of a more serious character sets in; the above arises frequently from the enervating influence of hot climates, but frequently from other causes of a more serious nature.

Palpitations of the heart, a tendency also to be easily startled and alarmed, is another phase of disease which requires particular attention, as arising from a most important cause; those who suffer from the above have NOT—

"Mix'd reason with pleasure  
And wisdom with mirth;"

But have, on the contrary, been guilty of a secret vice, which has, as it were, eaten into their very vitals. Many "old young men" consult me, who, though young in years, have, through the vice above alluded to, and by their having been quacked by the unqualified and unskilful medical men, at last given up all hope and succumbed, and are aged in their very youth, unfitted to fulfil the duties which they were sent to this world to perform.

"Be wise to-day, 'tis madness to defer,  
Procrastination is the thief of time."

Mr L. L. SMITH wishes to impress upon those who are labouring under diseases which cannot be treated by the general medical attendant, from insufficient knowledge and practice, that as an expert in these diseases, he has the right to warn the public at large against the number of blatant charlatans and quacks, who not only extort the money out of the pockets of the patients, but are continually ruining the health of the unfortunate sufferers. Many hundreds yearly present themselves to him from all parts of the different colonies, who are thoroughly bankrupt in health and pocket, and they then lament, when too late, the horrible deception which has been practised on them.

Not only do men deceive those unfortunate victims by pretending to be legally-qualified men, but they advertise for sale, and swindle the public, by selling bottles of muck, under the name of "Dr Ricord's Essence of Life," "Balm of Syriacum," and a mass of other quackeries, whose sole province is to extract money out of the pockets of their deluded victims.

Will the public never understand that the only guarantee they can have that they will be honestly and skilfully treated, is the fact that the person to whom they apply for advice is a legally-qualified medical man, who has devoted his time to the branch of practice for which the patient is seeking aid! Secondly, that his long residence in the place, and his position, is at least a guarantee of the

## Patent Medicines

estimation in which he is held by his fellow citizens.

Mr L. L. SMITH can be consulted by letter, fee, £1.

By the above means, any male or female patient can, by describing their symptoms, avoid the unpleasantness, in many cases a personal interview, and the patient can obtain his incognito.

Medicines appropriately packed to suit observation are sent to all parts of the colonies, with plain letters as to diet, &c.

Mr L. L. SMITH consults personally daily mornings before 11, and evenings between 9 and 9, 92 Bourke-street east, Melbourne.

## ALL CURES MADE EASY!

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Bad Legs, Ulcers, Sores, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds.

No description of wound, sore, or ulcer can assist the healing properties of this excellent ointment. The worst cases readily assume a healthy appearance whenever this medicament is applied, sound flesh springs up from the bottom of the wound, inflammation of the surrounding skin arrested, and a complete and permanent cure quickly follows the use of the Ointment.

Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation.

These distressing and weakening diseases can with certainty be cured by the sufferers themselves, if they will use Holloway's Ointment, closely attend to the printed instructions, should be well rubbed upon the neighbouring parts, when all obnoxious matter will be removed. A poultice of bread and water may sometimes be applied at bed time with advantage; the scrupulous cleanliness must be observed, those who read this paragraph will bring it to the notice of such of their acquaintances who it may concern, they will render a service which will never be forgotten, as a cure is certain.

Rheumatism, Gout, and Neuralgia.

Nothing has the power of reducing inflammation and subduing pain in these complaints in the same degree as Holloway's cooling Ointment, purifying Pills. When used simultaneously, they drive all inflammation and depravities from the system, subdue and remove all enlargement of joints, and leave the sinews and muscles lax and uncontracted. A cure may always be effected even under the worst circumstances, if the use of these medicines be persevered in.

Eruptions, Scald Head, Ringworm, and other Skin Diseases.

After fomentation with warm water, the relief and speediest cure can be readily obtained in all complaints affecting the skin and joints; by the simultaneous use of the Ointment and Pills. It must be remembered that nearly all skin diseases indicate depravity of the blood and derangement of the liver and stomach; consequently in such cases, time is required to purify the blood, which will be effected by a judicious use of the Pills. The general health will readily be improved, although the eruption may be driven out more freely before; and this should be promoted. Persistence is necessary.

Sore Throats, Diphtheria, Quinsey, Mumps, and all other Derangements of the Throat.

On the appearance of any of these maladies, Ointment should be well rubbed at least three times a day upon the neck and upper part of the chest, so as to penetrate to the glands, as salivary glands, &c. This course will at once remove inflammation and ulceration. The worst cases will yield to this treatment if the printed directions be followed.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, and Swelling of the Glands.

This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's purifying Pills and Ointment, as their double action of purifying the blood and strengthening the system renders them more suitable than any other remedy for all complaints of a scrofulous nature. As the blood is impure, the liver, stomach, bowels, being much deranged, require purifying medicine to bring about a cure.

Both Ointment and Pills should be used in following Disorders:

|                                  |                             |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Bad Legs                         | Scalds                      |
| Bad Breasts                      | Sore Nipples                |
| Burns                            | Sore Throats                |
| Bunions                          | Skin Diseases               |
| Bite of Mosquitoes and Sandflies | Scurvy                      |
| Coco-bay                         | Sore Heads                  |
| Chigger-foot                     | Lumours                     |
| Chilblains                       | Ulcers                      |
| Fistulas                         | Wounds and Yaws             |
| Gout                             | Cancers                     |
| Glandular Swellings              | Contracted and Stiff Joints |
| Lambago                          | Elephantiasis               |
| Piles                            | Chapped Hands               |
| Rheumatism                       | Corns (soft)                |

There is a considerable saving by taking larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box, and can be had in any language—even in Chinese.

Cromwell (Otago, New Zealand)

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TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1872.